THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Important Letter from Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

HE DECLINES A RENOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

A Review of His Past Career.

Some time since a large number of influential citizens of the Sixth New York Congressional District wrote a letter to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, and at present a representative in Congress, asking his views upon national questions, and also requesting him to accept a renomination. Mr. Raymond replies as follows:—

MR. RAYMOND'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 15.—Gentlemen:—I thank you most heartily for the expression of regard and confidence tendered to me as your Representative in Congress. I cannot accept as deserved the compliments you pay me upon the manner in which the duties of that position have been discharged; but I do accept, and am very grateful for them, as evidences of the kindly interest with which you have followed my course, and of the charitable construction you have placed upon my acts. I am especially gratified by your appreciation of the extreme difficulties of my position, and of the impossibility of meeting the wishes and expectations of all classes of those who gave me their votes, without sacrificing that independence of judgment and of action which alone makes a seat in Congress either useful or desirable.

When I was elected in the fall of 1864 the war had not closed, but its end was foreseen, and the question of restoring the Union had engaged a large degree of public attention. President Lincoln, in the previous March, had tendered full amnesty and pardon to such of the inhabitants of the States in rebellion, with certain specified exceptions, as would take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the Executive on the subject of slavery; and had pledged himself to recognize and guarantee, as republican in form, any State government which such inhabitants might set up, provided they were in number one-tenth of the votes cast in such State at the election of 1860. In June, the National Union Convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions substantially endorsing the principles upon which this action of the President was based. My own position at the time of my nomination was well understood.

I had repeatedly declared in speeches, and from day to day in the columns of the newspaper under my control, that I regarded the States as still within the Union; that the war had in no respect enlarged the authority conferred upon Congress by the Constitution; and that the suppression of the Rebellion would fully re-establish the supremacy of that fundamental law. I was elected upon this platform, and so far as I was aware, no one questioned its substantial accord with the sentiment of the Union party. When Mr. Johnson became President, after the close of the war, he made it the basis of his official action, and set in motion the machinery of government in the Southern States in conformity with its requirements. And the Union State Convention held at Syracuse in September, 1865, passed a resolution approving his action, indorsing the policy of kindness and conciliation out of which it grew, and pledging to it their support.

When I took my seat in Congress I endeavored to act in conformity with these principles, to which I was thus pledged. When a difference of opinion arose between the President and Congress, I did all in my power to prevent its growing into hostility, for I could see nothing but ruin to the Union party and disaster to the country from such a breach between the two departments of the Government. I soon found myself separated in this course from the majority of the Union party; but as the differences did not seem to be vital, or to touch principles upon which the party had ever pledged its members, I continued to act upon my own convictions of justice and of public policy. I voted and spoke always for the recognition of all the States as States in the Union—for recognizing as valid the State Governments organized within them in conformity with the proclamations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson—and for completing the restoration of the Union by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal members elected from loyal States, who could take the oath prescribed by law, in conformity with what seemed to me the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States. And to prevent any intrusion into the preliminary action of Congress of men who could not take the oath prescribed by law, I introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill changing the existing practice in regard to the admission of members. At present any person whose name the Clerk may put upon the roll is permitted to vote for Speaker—the most important act of the whole session—even if he should refuse the next hour to take any oath at all. I proposed to require every member to take the oath before taking any part in the organization of the House. This, it seemed to me, would afford a full and sufficient safeguard against the admission into Congress of men who had taken an active part in the Rebellion. The resolution passed the House, but the Committee did not see fit to report the bill.

Upon incidental questions that arose during the session I endeavored to act with a wise regard to the public welfare. I voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill when first presented, because I deemed the object it sought to secure, viz., the protection, support, and care of the enfranchised slaves—to be of the utmost importance. When it was returned by the President, I acquiesced in his objections, mainly in consideration of the fact that the existing law would not expire until April, 1867, and that the present Congress would have an opportunity, after a more full experience of its operation, to take such action in regard to it as that experience might show to be essential.

The Civil Rights bill, when presented in the form of a law, I did not support, because I believed, in common with Messrs. Bingham and Delano, of Ohio, Hale, of New York, and other able Union lawyers, all of whom spoke against it, that some of its provisions were not warranted by the Constitution. But I introduced a bill to attain the same practical object by declaring all persons born on the soil of the United States to be citizens thereof, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, in courts of law and elsewhere; and when this provision was afterwards presented as an amendment to the Constitution, I gave it my support, in speeches and by my vote.

And when, after a delay which seemed to me utterly needless, and calculated only to excite public passion and embitter political feeling, the Reconstruction Committee reported the Constitutional amendment now pending in the several States for ratification, I gave it my vote—as I had previously supported every principle it embodied in various speeches during the session. I think the main principles of that amendment eminently wise and proper, and I trust it will be adopted by this State and by enough others to become part of the fundamental law. I think every native of the country should be a citizen of the country; that the inequality of representation as proportioned to voters now enjoyed by the South should be corrected; that the prominent participants in the Rebellion should not share for a time at least in the Federal Government; that the Rebel debt should never be recognized or paid; and that Congress should have power to make laws to carry these provisions into effect.

While I concurred with the Union party in Congress in supporting the amendment in which these principles were embodied, I differed from some of them in thinking that it should be submitted to the free judgment of the people in all the States, and that its adoption should not be made a condition precedent to the admission of any State into the Union, or of its representatives into Congress. I can find no authority for such a requirement in the Constitution of the United States, and I do not feel at liberty, as a member of Congress, to exercise a power not conferred by that fundamental law.

I believed at the outset of the session that Tennessee and Arkansas were loyal States; that they had loyal governments, republican in form, with loyal State officers throughout; that the Senators and representatives they had sent to Congress were loyal men, who could take the oath required by law; and that they ought to be admitted to their seats in either House, if that House should find, upon due inquiry, that they had been elected, returned, and qualified according to law. I did all in my power to secure that result. I believed that such action, promptly taken, would avert the peril, since become so real and so disastrous, of a serious breach between the executive and legislative departments of the Government, and that it would, without involving any risk of admitting unsafe or dangerous men into Congress, give such an example to the other Southern States as would encourage the sentiment of loyalty among their people and bring them into accord, sooner or later, with the sentiment and policy of the Union party.

I continued my efforts in that direction, in Congress and out, so long as I deemed them likely to be of the slightest service to the Union cause; and as an important step towards that result, and towards the re-establishment of a common Union basis, upon which men of all sections could again unite in common efforts for the common good, I took part in a Convention of delegates from all the States, held at Philadelphia, in August last, and endeavored, in concert with others, not without a gratifying degree of success, to secure the assent of leading men from the Southern as well as from the Northern States, to the principles decided by the war—to the abandonment of the doctrine of secession, to the extirpation of slavery, the perpetual integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, the invalidity of all obligations incurred in rebellion against the Government, the inviolability of the public debt, and the equal protection of law, and by equal access to courts of law, of all the citizens of all the States, without distinction of race or color. I believe, and still believe, that in this I was endeavoring to do a useful and patriotic work, fully in harmony with the principles of the Union party. Nor in seeking to promote such concert of action as should, while accomplishing these results, also lead to the election of members of Congress favorable to the admission of loyal men from loyal States, did I deem myself to be taking a course hostile to any purposes or objects which that party has ever sought to attain.

Whether the policy I have thus pursued was wise and just, or not, it is for others rather than me to judge. I believed it at the time to be eminently conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. And I still think that if the President and the Union majority in Congress could have agreed upon the admission of representatives from loyal States who can take the oath required by law, they could also have agreed in support of the Constitutional amendment, and of such other measures as might be required to satisfy the solicitous loyalty of the country and re-establish its free institutions upon a solid and permanent foundation. And if such an agreement could still be reached, in spite of all that has occurred on both sides to exasperate public sentiment, I should not even yet despair that it might be followed by such results.

But the possibility of such concord of action between the President and Congress grows more and more remote. The rash and intemperate action by which leading men in Congress attempted to coerce or override the President, has produced its legitimate results. The old contest between the Union party which stood by the Government in its struggle with the Rebellion, and the Democratic party which resisted and opposed it, is again renewed. I am disappointed that the controversy should have taken this shape. I hoped and believed that the differences of opinion on the subject of representation which prevailed in the Union party could be settled within its own ranks, without involving the risk of bringing the Democratic party again into power.

Everything that I have done has been done in that hope and to that end. In the face of evident and signal failure, I claim nothing for my action but a sincere purpose to promote the peace and harmony of the whole country, by extending over the whole country and nationalizing the principles established by the war. I acted according to my best judgment—confirmed by that of men to whose wisdom and patriotic devotion to the public good I have been accustomed to defer during the whole of my public life. If I erred in this I am consoled for my error by your kindly construction of its motive, and by your recognition of some degree of independence as not unbecoming your Representative in Congress.

You have assumed, and with perfect justice, that I am now as I was when elected two years ago—as I have always been and shall always remain—a member of the Union party, holding its faith as declared in its Conventions, seeking its welfare, and striving for advancement and reform in everything touching the public good through its agency. With the Democratic party, as it has been organized and directed since the Rebellion broke out, I have nothing in common, and should regard its re-established ascendancy in the government of the country, State or national, as a public calamity. There are no perils impending over the country which demand resort to so desperate a remedy, or which can be averted by it; and I have implicit faith that the people, while checking the excesses of rash and extreme men in the Union party, will still commit to its hands the restoration of the Union which its courage and devotion have saved.

I am greatly obliged to you for your request that I would allow my name to be used as a candidate for re-election. But there are many considerations which would render this unwise. My past action does not command the approval of a large body among those who originally gave me their votes; and apart from such approval, so far as it can be had consistently with proper independence of personal opinion, a seat in Congress ceases to have for me any attraction, or to offer any opportunity for useful public service; and I shall best consult my own self-respect, as well as the sentiments of my constituents and the interest of the Union cause, by withdrawing my name from the canvass altogether. This involves no special sacrifice on my part, as I shall easily find opportunities, whether in office or out, for promoting Union principles, and for evincing my gratitude to you for the kindness and confidence with which you have sustained my efforts hitherto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Arkansas.

The new members of Congress chosen at the recent election in Arkansas are William Byers, from the First District, A. W. Hobson, from the Second District, and A. B. Greenwood, from the Third District.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Mexico, France, and the United States—The Candian Revolt—Russia's Eastern Aggressions—Great Famine in India, Etc Etc.

THE steamers *Cuba*, *City of London*, and *Hansa* arrived at Halifax and New York yesterday. We collate from our files the following interesting news:—

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Conflicting Rumors—Maximilian Proposes to Try One More Military Effort.

Rumors as to Mexico continue very conflicting. According to one account Maximilian would at least make a determined military effort prior to abdication, if that step really had to be taken. A Mexican army, 50,000 strong, to be mainly officered by Frenchmen, is one of the things spoken of.

The Convention between France and Mexico, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July, transfers to the French Government half the receipts of all the maritime customs in the Empire, in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the loans contracted in 1864 and 1865, and all obligations resulting therefrom, and likewise for the payment of the interest at three per cent. on all sums due by Mexico to the French Treasury. The amount of the latter debt, which is approximately valued at 350,000,000 of francs, will be subsequently definitely fixed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Candian Insurrection Spreading to Chios and Cyprus and to Epirus.

The Eastern question again claims considerable attention. Continental journals state that it is no longer the insurrection in Candia alone which causes uneasiness to the Porte, but movements are beginning in Epirus and in the islands of Chios and Cyprus.

The London *Morning Post* says it is stated that the British Government have advised the Porte to accord to the Island of Crete an autonomy similar to that of Servia, but that the Porte refused to act on the advice.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

The Story About a Protest from England and France Against the United States Acquiring an Island from Turkey.

The Vienna *De Bathe* says it learns that France has made energetic representations to the Porte against any acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gulf of Egina. France has been supported in this course by England.

ITALY AND ROME.

The French Troops to Leave Rome by the 9th of December.

The 15th of September was the second anniversary of the Paris Convention for the evacuation of Rome, and the London *Times* says it is understood that the evacuation will be completed by December 9. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1200 men, was to embark on the 13th at Antebes for Civita Vecchia, on board a French steamer. As the General in command at Rome objects to his French troops coming in contract with those of the Pope, the legion would be sent to Vitorbo, in spite of the strong remonstrances from that place.

The King of Italy had been ill.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Mortality from Famine in India.

Mails from Calcutta to August 8, from Hong Kong to July 23, and Melbourne to July 27, are forwarded by the *Cuba*. The mortality from the famine in India was unabated.

Arrangements were progressing for the restoration of Agra and Masterman's Bank on a firm basis.

TURKEY.

The Revolt in Candia—Disaffection at Epirus—The Turks Say no Greek Blood has yet been Shed.

The Pasha of Epirus having demanded that all the Christians in that province should sign a declaration of fidelity to the Sultan, the inhabitants of forty villages have declared their independence and taken refuge in the mountains. A despatch from Constantinople says:—

Mustapha Pasha has left here for Candia with conciliatory propositions from the Porte to the Cretan insurgents. Many of the Mussulmen of the rural districts of Candia have abandoned their homes and taken refuge in Canea. The Turkish authorities declare, notwithstanding the assertions of the Greek journals that not a single drop of Greek blood has been shed since the outbreak of the disturbances. They declare, moreover, that the Christians have assassinated several Mussulmen, and seized the cattle and property of those who had fled to Canea.

IMPEACHMENT.

Wendell Phillips Demanding the Impeachment of the President.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The House of Representatives is urged to impeach President Johnson. We add our voice to the demand. There are abundant reasons for the measure, and the need of it is self-evident. If the present emergency does not demand a recurrence of this constitutional method of protection, it is impossible to conceive one which would.

But we hold impeachment of little or no value, indeed useless, unless the House, when it lays its articles of impeachment before the Senate, demands that Mr. Johnson be suspended from the exercise of his functions, and that ——— act as President until Mr. Johnson is acquitted, or, in any other result of the trial, until the next Presidential term commences.

Without this the constitutional provision for impeachment of the Executive is a sham. As it is, the remedy is wholly unattainable in ordinary circumstances. But if the impeached President, unlike other accused and impeached officers, is to be allowed to carry on his illegal schemes while on trial, and until the Senate pronounces him guilty, the whole provision is worse than useless. The true rule undoubtedly is, that when — —, of the House of Representatives, pronounces the President guilty of grave misdeeds, and offers to the Senate evidence of its accusation, the incumbent ceases to have a right to exercise his office until acquitted. This is the only construction that leaves any value in the constitutional clause; and when we remember how powerful the Executive must always be to prevent any action against himself by the House, we see there can be no danger in recognizing it as the constitutional rule, although no express provision for it is made in that instrument.

Further still, we urge on the Thirty-ninth Congress that before it adjourns, it provide by law for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March, 1867. As the Constitution now stands, the Fortieth Congress will not assemble till December, 1867, thus leaving the whole term from March 4 to December 4 of that year for the President to plot treason uncontrolled by Congress. This should never be allowed. The Constitution gives Congress the power to remedy it. Let there be no neglect to exercise this power and save the nation from this peril. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Including pensions, the total of this item of expenditure is $3,000,000,

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

His Second Contribution to Punch.

You'll be glad to learn that I've made a good impression onto the mind of the lan'lord of the Greenlion tavern. He made a speech about me last night. Risin' in the bar he spoke as follers, there bein over twenty individooals present:—"This North American has been a inmate of my 'ouse over two weeks, yit he hasn't made no attempt to scalp any member of my family. He hasn't broke no cups or sassers, or furniture of any kind. (Hear, hear.) I find I can trust him with lited candles. He eats his wittles with a knife and fork. Peple of this kind should be encurridged. I purpose 'is 'elth!" (Loud 'plaws.)

What could I do but modestly git up and express a fervint hope that the Atlantic cable would bind the two countries still more closely together? The lan'lord said my speech was full of orig'nality, but his idee was the old stage coach was more safer, and he tho't peple would indors that opinyin in doo time.

I'm gettin' on exceedin' well in London. I see now, however, that I made a mistake in orderin' my close afore I left home. The trooth is the taler in our little village owed me for a pig and I didn't see any other way of gettin' my pay. Ten years ago these close would no doubt have been fash'n'ble, and perhaps they would be ekally sim'lar ten years hens. But now they're diff'rently. The taler said he know'd they was all right, because he had a brother in Wales who kept him informed about London fashins reg'lar. This was a infamus falshood. But as the ballud says (which I heard a gen'l'man in a new soot of black close and white kid gloves sing t'other night). Never don't let us Despise a Man because he wears a Raggid Coat! I don't know as we do, by the way, tho' we gen'rally get out of his way pretty rapid; prob'ly on account of the pity which tears our boosums for his onhappy condition.

This last remark is a sirkastic and wither'in thrust at them blotid peple who live in gildid saloons. I tho't I'd explain my meanin' to you. I frekently have to explain the meanin' of my remarks. I know one man—and he's a man of varid 'complishments—who often reads my articles over 20 times afore he can make anything of 'em at all. Our skoolmaster to home says this is a pecoolerarity of geneyus. My wife says it is a pecoolerarity of infernal nonsens. She's a exceedin' practycal woman. I luv her muchly, however, and humer her little ways. It's a recklis falshood that she henpecks me, and the young man in our naberhood who said to me one evenin', as I was misteain' my distram with a gentle cocktail at the villige tavurn—who said to me in these very langwidge, "Go home, old man, onless you desires to have another teapot throwd at you by B. J.," probly regrets havin' said so. I said, "Betsy Jane is my wife's front name, gentle yooth, and I permits no person to alood to her as B. J. outside of the family circle, of which I am it principally myself. Your other observations I scorn and disgust, and I must polish you off." He was a able-bodied young man, and, remoovin' his coat, he inquired it I wanted to be ground to powder? I said, Yes; if there was a powder-grindist handy, nothin would 'ford me greater pleasure, when he struck me a painful blow into my right eye, causin' me to make a rapid retreat into the fire-place. I hadn't no idee that the enemy was so well organized. But I rallied and went for him, in a raythor vigris stile for my time of life. His paruntz lived near by, and I will simply state fifteen minits had only elapst after the first act, when he was carried home on a shutter. His mama met the sollum procession at the door, and after keerfully looking her orispring over, she said, 'My son, I see how it is distinctually. You've been foolin' round a Thrashin Masheen. You went in at the place where they put the grain in, cum out with the straw, and you got up into the thingamyjig, and let the horses tred on you, didn't you, my son?' The pen of no livin Orthur could describe that disfornit young man's sittywation more clearer. But I was sorry for him, and I went and nussed him till he got well. His reg'lar original father being absent to the war, I told him I'd be a father to him myself. He smilt a sickly smile, and said I'd already been wuss than two fathers to him.

I will here obsarve that fitin orter be allus avided, excep in extreem cases. My principle is, if a man smites me on the right cheek I'll turn my left to him, prob'ly; but if he insinooates that my gran'mother wasn't all right, I'll punch his hed. But fitin is mis'ble bisniss, gen'rally speakin, and whenever any enterprisin countryman of mine cums over here to scoop up a Briton in the prize ring I'm allus excessively tickled when he gets scooped hisself, which it is a sad fack has thus far been the case—my only sorrer bein' that t'other feller wasn't scooped likewise. It's diff'reatly with scullin boats, which is a manly sport, and I can only explain Mr. Hamil's resunt defeat in this country on the ground that he wasn't used to British water. I hope this explanation will be entirely satisfact'ry to all.

As I remarked afore, I'm gettin' on well. I'm aware that I'm in the great metrop'lis of the world, and it doesn't make me onhappy to admit the fack. A man is a ass who dispoots it. That's all that ails him. I know there is sum peple who cum over here and snap and snarl 'bout this and that; I know one man who says it is a shame and disgrace that St. Paul's Church isn't a older edifiss; he says it should be years and even ages older than it is; but I decline to hold myself responsible for the conduck of this idyit simply becaus he's my countryman. I s'pose every civ'lised land is endowed with its full share of gibberin' idyits, and it can't be helpt—leastways I can't think of any effectooal plan of helpin' it.

I'm a little sorry you've got politics over here, but I shall not diskuss 'em with nobody. Tear me to peaces with wild omnibus hosses, and I won't diskuss 'em. I've had quite enuff of 'em at home, thank you. I was at Birmingham t'other night, and went to the great meetin' for a few minits. I hadn't been in the hall long when a stern-looking artisan said to me,

"You ar from Wales?"

No, I told him I didn't think I was. A hidgyis tho't flasht over me. It was of that onprincipled taler, and I said, "Has my clothin' a Welchy appearance?"

"Not by no means," he answered, and then he said, "And what is your opinyin of the present crisis?"

I said, "I don't zackly know. Have you got it very bad?"

He replied, "Sir, it is sweepin' over England like the Cymoon of the Desert!"

"Wall," I said, "let it sweep!"

He ceased me by the arm and said, "Let us glance at hist'ry. It is now some two thousand years——"

"Is it, indeed?" I replied.

"Listin!" he fiercely cried; "it is only a little over two thousand years since——"

"Oh, bother!" I remarkt, "let us go out and git some beer."

"No, sir. I want no gross and sensual beer. I'll not move from this spot till I can vote. Who are you?"

I handed him my card, which, in addition to my name, contains a elabrit description of my s w. "Now, sir," I proudly said, "you know me."

"I sollumly swear," he sternly replied, "that I never heard of you, or your show, in my life!"

"And this man," I cried bitterly, "calls hisself a intelligent man, and thinks he orter be allowed to vote! What a holler mockery!"

I've no objection to ev'ry intelligent man votin' if he wants to. It's a pleasant amoosement, no doubt; but there is those whose igrance is so dense and loathsum that they shouldn't be trustid with a ballit any more'n one of my trained serpunts should be trusted with a child to play with.

I went to the station with a view of returning to town on the cars. "This way, sir," said the guard; "here you ar," and he pinted to a first-class carriage, the sole ockepant of which was a rayther prepossessin' female of about 30 summers.

"No, I thank you," I earnestly replied, "I prefer to walk."

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ARTEMUS WARD.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, September 27, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and the market continued dull. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 99, a slight advance. 111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 108⅛ for new do.; 111½ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅞ for 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issues sold at 99¼@99½, a slight advance; and old do. at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares were less active. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 65¼, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 128¼, a slight advance; 58 was bid for Norristown; 58 44-100 for Reading; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70½ for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58, an advance of ½; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¾ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 148¼; and Girard at 59. 230 was bid for North America; 132¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56½ for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; 65 for Union; and 123 for Central.

Money continues plenty. Loans on call are freely offered at 8@5 ₰ cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 5@6 ₰ cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145¼; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 144¾; 1 P. M., 144¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600	U S 10-40s. reg	99	5 sh	Ches & Dl Cl	120
$6100	City 6s o. k. s o	95½	5 sh	Cam & Amb.	128¼
$5000	do.......gas	95½	7 sh	Ca & A..scrip	42
$700	Phil 6s.new..	99½	300 sh	do..lots.b5	42
$2000	do... .b5..	99¾	30 sh	Penn R.......	56¾
$700	do....k s o	99½	350 sh	do.lots..b5	56¾
$7600	Sch Nav B L..	86	30 sh	Leh Val......	65¼
$666	Sch Nav 6s 76	75	140 sh	do.........	65¼
$13000	C & A 6s 89..	97½	10 sh	Phila Bk......	148
$2000	do.....s5..	97½	18 sh	do...lots..	148¼
$7000	Leh Val bds..	96½	10 sh	Girard Bk....	59
$2000	Susq Cnl bds.	62	45 sh	Leh Nav..lots	58

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144@145¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 111¼@111¾; do., coupon, 111½@111¾; do., coupon, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¼@108¾; do., 1865, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 98¾@99; do., coupon, 98¾@99; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105¾@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 114@114½.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The foreign exchange market continues strong, and there are very few bills offering. Some of the bankers advanced their drawing rates for bills at sixty days on England to 108½ to-day, and those at three days to 109¼@109¾, but among the brokers the rates were ¼@½ lower. Good commercial bills on England were quoted at 106½@107½.

"The imports at this port continue to exceed the exports in value at the rate of about three millions a week in currency, and the shipment of securities has ceased, except perhaps in small amounts. The total value of the gold imports since the 1st of January at this port is $231,884,297, while the exports aggregate in paper money value only $143,286,217. Bills drawn against cotton have almost disappeared from the market, owing to the light shipments, influenced by the limited stock on hand and the prospect of the next crop yielding only about a million of bales."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call can be had in large amounts at 4 per cent., and loans are often made at 3 per cent. Commercial bills are without change, best selling at 5 per cent., good at 5½@6, with a fair supply of long-dated ordinary names at 7 per cent. and over. There is no disposition to buy long paper, or to make engagements extending far into the future. Four per cent. per annum for capital indicates an unnatural condition of the money market as surely as four per cent. per month, and should teach people great caution."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 27.—The Flour market is quiet, but, with a steady demand for home consumption and a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are very firm in their views. Sales of 1800 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12·25@12·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12·50@14·50; superfine at $7·75@8·75; old and new stock extras at $9@11; and fancy brands at $15@16, according to quality. Small lots of Rye Flour sold at $6@6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a good demand for Wheat of prime quality, and prices have again advanced fully 5c. ₰ bushel. Sales of 2000 bushels choice Southern red at $2·90@3; 1000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $2 50; and a small lot of white at $3 25. Rye is in fair request, with sales of 2006 bushels new Western at $1 15, an advance. There is very little Corn coming forward; but the demand is limited. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow and Western mixed at 98c.@$1. Oats remain without material change. Sales at 53@54c ₰ bushel.

Provisions are held with much firmness; but there is not much doing. Sales of new Mess Pork at $34 25@34 50; Mess Beef at $16@23 for Western and city packed; Smoked Hams at 21½@25c; Pickled do. at 19½@20c.; and Shoulders in salt at 15½@16c.

Whisky is steady, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·38 and Ohio at $2·42.

A Pioneer of California Appointed Marshal.—Colonel Leese, who has been appointed United States Marshal for the State of California, settled at Los Angeles, California, in 1833. He erected the first house in Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), and raised the first American flag that was displayed in that city. He received from the Mexican Government a grant of thirty-five million acres of land in Lower California, said to contain great mineral wealth, and conveyed the same to a company of capitalists, who have incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with the object of settling the territory with miners and agriculturists.

Jewish Agriculturists in Russia.—Formerly Jews were altogether excluded from the interior of Russia. The Emperor has greatly modified the restrictions, in order to facilitate Jewish immigration. The consequence is a considerable influx of Jews into the Government of Kieff, most of whom devote themselves to agriculture. The *Gazette of the Provinces* states that 355 Jewish farmers have settled on the Crown domains, consisting of 2729 males and 2620 females, all of whom carry on agriculture. Moreover, 41 Jewish families in the same year bought farms of their own. These families consist of 762 males and 764 females.

THIRD EDITION

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 27.—General E. W. Hinks is in town making arrangements for the immediate occupation of the Tongus Spring House as a New England barrack and United States Military Asylum, the property having been purchased for such purpose.

Dr. Bowman B. Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts, will have charge of the Asylum.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., September 27.—Several regiments, both of regulars and volunteers, are ordered into camp at St. John's, near the Vermont line.

All the Government employes in the different departments have been enrolled into a civil-service regiment.

General orders will be carried into effect in the event of the volunteer militia being called out.

From Europe—General Beauregard at New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The steamers *Ville de Paris* and *Vera Cruz*, from Havre, arrived at this port to-day.

General Beauregard arrived as passenger on the *Ville de Paris*.

The steamer *Damascus* has arrived.

The Freedmen in Florida.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—General Foster reports of Florida for August that the freedmen have received better treatment at the hands of the courts and planters, and consequently the planting interests of the State are in excellent condition. The prospects of a fine cotton crop are very promising. The caterpillar has appeared, but the cotton balls are so far matured that it cannot be much damaged. The corn crop in the vicinity of Tallahasse and Jackson county is very poor. In the northern counties it is only a partial yield. In the southern counties it is a good crop, much better than it has been for years.

The heat of the summer has caused much malaria sickness. The cholera has appeared at Jacksonville, Apalachicola, and Cedar Keys. The victims are principally negroes; caused probably by their unhealthy habitations and mode of living.

Montgomery Blair Nominated for Congress—Democrats Won't Support Him.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—The Conservative Convention of the Sixth District to-day nominated Montgomery Blair for Congress. The Democratic Convention one month ago refused any affiliation with these conservatives, and the indications are now that Benjamin G. Harris will be nominated by the Democrats next week, as he has gained much strength since his Convention adjourned. Blair is regarded with loathing and contempt by both radicals and Democrats, and has no chance of election, as the latter have a clear majority in the district. He is now in Pennsylvania doing the radicals the same good service he did them in Maine. Thomas F. Gorsuch, Revenue Assessor of the Fourth District, has resigned, as he could not go Johnson's policy.

Senator Sherman Makes a Speech at Mansfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Senator John Sherman, who has just arrived home from a trip to the far West, made a speech at Mansfield day before yesterday, in which he took radical ground far in advance of his past record. He intimated that if the South refused to adopt the pending constitutional amendment they would soon find themselves confronted with the necessity of accepting not only the amendment, but universal suffrage along with it. He gave the substance of a conversation he had with the President about the time of the last Connecticut election. The President at that time assured him that he would assent to any programme of reconstruction that did not include negro suffrage.

The Wisconsin State Fair—A Reply to Henry Ward Beecher.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Senators Doolittle and Howe and Generals Logan and Fairchild will speak on the Wisconsin State Fair Ground on the 28th instant. A great time is promised.

Dr. Edward Beecher has published an able reply to his brother Henry Ward.

Warsaw, Kentucky, to be Garrisoned.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—In view of the seizure of Dr. Ferris at Warsaw, Kentucky, General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has sent a company of soldiers from Louisville to garrison Warsaw and the surrounding region. The company was provided with tents, one month's rations, and eighty rounds of ammunition per man.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Thomas Phillips was charged with the larceny of a centre table, valued at $10, and a model of a ship, valued at $5, together valued at $15, the property of John Robinson. Robinson kept tavern at No. 314 South Front street, until March last. At that time he went to Virginia, for the purpose of finding a place in which to do business.

He left the house and contents in the care of one John Woodward, then boarding with Phillips, who also kept a public house in the vicinity. During the absence of Robinson Phillips sold out the stock and fixtures for $250, none of which Robinson received. The articles in question, namely, the table and model of a ship, were unaccounted for. Phillips said that some thief had stolen them. But Robinson, after his return, in passing a bar-room kept by Phillips, saw the table and ship, the table in the back part of the bar-room, and the ship hanging on the wall behind the bar.

The defense offered no testimony; but argued that there was no felonious intent, consequently no larceny; that these articles were left in the charge of Woodward, Robinson's bar-tender, and through his hands they came to Phillips; that he, putting them to the best use, placed them in his bar-room for convenience and ornament. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Phillips was also charged with assault and battery upon John Robinson. Robinson testified that after the transactions mentioned in the preceding case he called upon Phillips. Phillips, after some conversation, asked him to drink with him. He being angry with Phillips, refused to do so. He then turned around to go out of the place, and Phillips knocked him down. He then threw Phillips to the floor, but refrained from striking him, "for his wife's sake." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Several bills against Jared Ingersoll, who has already been convicted of a charge of larceny, were submitted without evidence, and the jury rendered verdicts of not guilty.

Henry Clauder was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of $33, the property of Henry Bonner. Bonner, after coming home from the army, gave in Clauder's keeping $164. At various times he received money from Clauder. When he had received about $131 Clauder said that there was no more due.

The defense alleged that the money not paid over was kept in payment for advances that had been made to the prosecutor. On trial.

—Longfellow is still busy over his translation of the "Divine Comedy;" the whole poem being finished, the notes are now in hand. Dante is lucky; having gone through heaven and hell with the greatest poets of ancient days; he is now walking through the earth in company of one of the sweetest singers of modern days.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Points of the Davis Trial—Why Mr. Davis Has Not Been Tried.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Johnson repeatedly declared, in his recent tour, that he had no power over the trial of Jefferson Davis, and vaguely intimated that the delay was the fault of the Chief Justice of the United States. That this accusation was utterly without foundation we propose to show:—

First. The Chief Justice has no more to do with the trial of Jeff. Davis than any other justice, except that it happens that the Chief Justice was allotted or assigned to the circuit in which Virginia is, to accommodate Judge Swayne, who desired to be allotted the circuit in which Ohio is.

Second. The Chief Justice, when he holds a court, tries what cases be happens to find on the docket, if they are ready for trial. It makes no difference to him who the parties are; his duty is to administer the law.

Third. The Chief Justice has never inquired, and probably never will inquire, what cases are to come before him, except in the regular course and way. He neither seeks nor shuns the responsibility of trying Jefferson Davis, or any other man.

Fourth. The Chief Justice has held three terms of the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland since his appointment, nearly two years ago. These were indictments for treason pending at the first term, and, except in certain cases where the accused individually have been pardoned, they are pending yet. The Government has not thought proper to proceed to trial in any of these cases. If the Government had desired a judicial exposition of the law of treason, it might have been had from the Chief Justice at either of those terms, in April and November, 1865, or in April, 1866.

Fifth. Early last spring, Bradley T. Johnson—a double traitor, if treason consists in levying war against his own State as well as against the United States—was arrested in Maryland for treason, and was held to bail by the District Judge. General Grant requested to have him discharged without bail, on the ground that he was not liable to arrest or trial, because he had been paroled at the time of the surrender of Lee or Johnston; and the President thereupon ordered the discharge through the Attorney-General, and, on motion of the District Attorney, under direction of the Attorney-General, the District Judge directed the discharge. Upon the propriety of this interference by the Executive with the course of regular judicial proceedings, it is unnecessary to express an opinion, though it affords abundant ground for the reflection of thoughtful men. It prevented the expression of a judicial opinion as to the effect of military paroles upon liabilities to punishment for treason and other crimes.

Sixth. The Chief Justice held no Court in Virginia in 1865, because the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and martial law enforced within its territory; in his judgment all Courts in a region under martial law must be quasi military courts, and it was neither right nor proper that the Chief Justice, or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—the highest tribunal of the nation, and head of one of the co-ordinate departments of the Government—should hold a Court subject to the control or supervision of the Executive Department, exercising the military power. In this judgment, all lawyers of respectability, of whatever political opinions, will concur.

Seventh. Soon after the adjournment of the Supreme Court in April last, the President issued a proclamation, the effect of which seemed to the Chief Justice to be the abrogation of martial law and military government, and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in all the States except Texas; and we understand he determined thereupon to hold a Circuit Court at the ensuing May Term in Virginia; but various Executive orders, inconsistent with the conclusion that military government had ceased, soon followed the proclamation, and led to an apprehension that the construction put upon it was not intended by the President. The Chief Justice, it is, therefore, to be presumed, reconsidered his purpose to hold a Circuit Court.

Eighth. Desirous, however, to omit no duty, the Chief Justice, it is reported, called on the President in April or May last, and requested him to issue a proclamation (of which the Chief Justice submitted a draft) declaring, in equivocal terms, that martial law was abrogated and the writ of habeas corpus restored in all cases of which the courts of the United States had jurisdiction, and in respect to all process issuing from such courts. This was not done.

Ninth. Subsequently, however, another proclamation was issued, affirming the restoration of peace throughout the whole country, which has, as yet, been followed by no order asserting the continuance of military government. Under the proclamation, therefore, it seems fair to conclude that martial law and military government are permanently abrogated, and the writ of habeas corpus fully restored; and this conclusion warrants the holding of courts by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices as the law may direct.

Tenth. There is no act act of Congress, however, which authorizes the holding of any Circuit Court in Virginia until the November term—beginning the fourth Monday in November—unless the Chief Justice shall order a special term, as he is authorized to do by an act of the last session. The Chief Justice would, no doubt, order a special term if the District Attorney and the Attorney-General should represent to him that such a proceeding is needed for the administration of public justice.

Eleventh. An act of the last session of Congress changes all the circuits (except the first and second, which include the districts in New England and New York), and reduces the number from ten to nine; but it neither makes nor authorizes any allotment of the Chief Justice or Associate Justices to these new circuits; and it seems doubtful whether the old allotment gives any jurisdiction to hold courts in the district which happen to remain in the same circuits numerically as at the time of that allotment: while it is quite certain that neither the Chief Justice nor any Associate Justice can exercise jurisdiction in any circuit except by allotment or assignment under an act of Congress. It is a matter of extreme doubt, therefore, whether the Chief Justice can, after all, hold any court in Virginia until after some further legislation by Congress making or authorizing allotments to the new circuits.

Twelfth. The absence of the Chief Justice or a Justice of the Supreme Court from any Circuit does not, however, prevent the holding of Circuit Courts; for the law provides expressly that, in the absence of a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Court may be held by the District Judge. Circuit Courts have, accordingly, been held in all the Circuits within the Rebel States by the District Judges ever since the establishment of the authority of the United States and the appointment of such Judges. These courts, during military government, were held, of course, subject to military control and supervision, to which, under the circumstances, District Judges might, perhaps, more properly submit than the Justices of the Supreme Court. Of course, any trial which might have taken place, the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice being present, might have taken place, with equal jurisdiction and equal effect, the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice being absent.

The Administration and the New York Democracy—The Constitutional Amendment.

From the Herald.

President Johnson's anticipations of the formation of a new and powerful conservative Northern party, based upon the Philadelphia August National Convention, have been scattered to the winds. It appears, too, from the very interesting and important letter from one of our Washington correspondents, published in Monday's *Herald*, that the President in a recent conversation with a member of his Cabinet, attributed the failure of this Philadelphia movement mainly to "the failure of the Democratic and conservative politicians to put their best men in nomination, and not to any unsoundness in his doctrine." "Then," he added, almost petulantly, "take New York. Had they (the Democrats and conservatives) at the late Albany Convention, nominated Dix, or Wool, or Slocum, or one of several others who rush on my mind, for Governor, success would have been certain; but because a pack of reckless politicians see fit to put forth against the present popular incumbent a candidate of local reputation (Mr. Hoffman), because, forsooth, a good man, a good Mayor of a city, I and my national policy must be measured by his bushel. Still we must not despair."

It further appears, however, that the President had hardly expressed his hopes of the success of his late favorite restoration plan against the plan of Congress "when unfavorable indications came pouring in from all parts of the country premonishing him of his danger, and of the further danger of delay, and deciding him to take time by the forelock." We are next informed that "correspondence was accordingly opened with the Governors of the lately Rebellious States as to the propriety," in view of the success of the Congressional plan in the North, "of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment," and that "the Governors of South Carolina and Alabama have already replied, signifying a readiness to assemble the Legislatures of their States and recommend the adoption of the amendment if the President adjudges it expedient to do so, or to co-operate with him in any course he may deem it advisable to pursue." Regarding the President as their best friend in behalf of their earliest possible restoration to their proper constitutional relations with the Government, they are prepared to aid him in any course which he may advise to that end.

Here we have two or three important points gained in behalf of a speedy restoration of the South on the basis of the constitutional compact proposed by Congress. First, in the stupidity of the New York Democracy, whose leaders are indeed those old foolish "Bourbons who never learn anything and never forget anything," it is settled that the experiment inaugurated at Philadelphia for the formation of a new national conservative party has collapsed, and that the Northern elections of this fall are to be fought between the old Democratic peace party of the war and the Union war party which, by force of arms, put down the late gigantic Southern Rebellion. As an active leader of this Union war party, President Johnson saw, from the beginning of his war with the radicals, that in turning over his cause to the party and leaders of the Chicago shent-per-shent Convention he would be rushing to a certain and disastrous defeat. Hence his efforts to bring about a new party organization, involving the burial of the old Democratic party, and the fusion of its disbanded elements on a new platform, with a new name and new leaders, from all the old party materials thus recast in a new form.

The New York Democracy, in adhering to their old broken and dis-jointed idols, have defeated this new national party movement. The President thus has no alternative left him but to fall in with the reconstruction plan of Congress; but the points thus gained, we are sure, from the fact recited as to the present inclinations of Mr. Johnson, will immensely facilitate the work of Southern restoration. Had the new party been organized as contemplated, the conflict between the President and the radicals might have delayed for several years to come the readmission of the excluded States into Congress. Now we see no obstacle to their admission which may not be overcome before the 4th of March, 1867.

Next, in falling in with the general movement of the North in support of the Congressional plan of Southern restoration, and in thus bringing the excluded Southern States to a ratification which will open at once to them the doors of Congress, the President will gain the important advantage of a decisive balance of power in Congress against the radicals. It is just the difference in his favor of twenty members added to the Senate, any how, and from forty to sixty in the House, as the States concerned, each for itself, may determine on the question of suffrage or no suffrage to their black population.

We congratulate the President on the good prospect before him, resulting from the stupidity of the Northern, and especially the New York Democracy. The Union party of the war, with the plan of Congress, will carry him through the task of Southern restoration on a solid and satisfactory basis. A word from him to the several States directly concerned, and the work is done. Then, with a full Congress of all the States in council, the radicals will become a powerless faction, and the Administration will become the master of the situation and the succession.

The Objections to the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Times.

One strong argument, urged for factious purposes by the Democrats, is that the Southern States will never accept the third section of the Constitutional amendment.

This section, it will be remembered, excludes from the Senate or the House, or from any United States or State office, civil or military, any person who had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution as a member of Congress, or an officer of the United States, or a member of any State Legislature, or as a judicial or executive State officer, and has engaged in or given aid to the Rebellion. It is urged by Democratic journals that this exclusion will embrace all the prominent leaders of the South, and that we cannot expect of the Rebel States—indeed, that it would be the height of baseness—that they should gain all the benefits of amnesty and leave their leaders to punishment.

They claim that in the view of the South all their statesmen and generals and officers were engaged in a righteous cause which has been unsuccessful, and that now to deliberately abandon these trusted servants after defeat to political exile, is what could not be expected or demanded of the insurgent States. If this exclusion were a law forced upon them by their conquerors, it would be different, and might be borne; but to enact it themselves, and to make it a part of the organic law of the nation when without their adoption the amendment might never be passed, it is too much to ask from any population. The Rebel States, it is said, will stay out for years rather than accept it, and therefore it becomes an impracticable proposition of settlement.

We admit that there is some force in the objection; but there are also very strong countervailing considerations. It must be borne in mind that this disability can be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House in any individual case, so that persons presenting themselves from the insurgent States who had not been particularly obnoxious in the Rebellion might be immediately received, even though they were reached by the provisions of this section.

Then again, in all probability, a large number of "new men" will now come to the surface at the South, who have never been in any Federal or State office, who are ambitious, and who will seek office under the State or National Governments. These men will naturally seek to win over their communities to accept the amendment, and if adopted, they will be the first to present themselves to Congress, or to their own Legislatures.

Republics, too, are ungrateful; the Southern States will be no exception; they will gradually neglect or forget their leaders. It may be that they will see that it was especially the unbridled ambition of a few desperate and able men which precipitated war, and then obstructed peace, and finally overthrew all in a common ruin.

They will hardly be willing to sacrifice all the great advantages of sharing in the Government of the country for the sake of these few leaders. They will prefer to give them up, or to let them take their chance of admission to Congress, rather than for themselves to remain "out of the Union," or under the direct Government of Washington.

It is claimed, too, by the objectors, that they will never accept negro suffrage. They are not obliged to. If they prefer to be represented by fewer members, and to preserve the ballot for the white race, they are at liberty to do so. But this need not prevent their acceptance of the amendment. Without the additional representation of the black population, they will still possess the same power in the Senate as of old and a powerful compact body in the House. They will still command a large electoral vote, and they will be anxious to throw it for the next President. They may, not improbably, hope to keep the negro out for many years if they desire it, and still wield a powerful influence in national politics—to be increased by the creation of new States in Texas.

We do not know what there is in this feature of the amendment which should prevent the Southern States from accepting it. Their people are ambitious. They desire to be delivered from military control and Freedmen's Bureaus, and to fill the Federal and State offices again, and shine in the great arena of national affairs, and be fully conscious that they are parts of this great republic. To obtain these important ends they may well be willing to accept a diminished representation and an exclusion of their most obnoxious leaders. We believe they will be so, and that before the next Presidential election, possibly within the year, the amendment may be a part of the Constitution.

To any Northern man of the least power of weighing future results there can be no doubt of the immense benefits which will result to the nation from the acceptance of the amendment. We have repeatedly stated them. But some of them are included in the very objections which we have been answering, and deserve attention. The Free States ought to be able to exclude certain persons from the South from taking seats in our National Legislature. It would be a mockery to the patriotic dead, and an insult to the host of living who have sacrificed so much to put down this Rebellion, to see such men as Jefferson Davis, or Mr. Benjamin, or numbers of others, some stained with the blood of the innocent, and all promoters and leaders of the insurrection, taking their seats again in the halls of the Capitol. We have always urged that it is very desirable to break up the old leaders of secession at the South, and the third section of the amendment has a tendency to accomplish this. We believe that all conservative and patriotic men at the North will soon acknowledge the great importance of the Constitutional Amendment, and we have great hopes that in time the South will accept it.

"Shall the South Gain by the Rebellion?"

From the World.

The head and front of the radical argument for forcing the Constitutional amendment on the South is comprised in this question. If the Constitution remains unaltered, the radicals say, the South, since emancipation, will have representatives for five-fifths instead of three-fifths of its colored population. The four millions of slaves counted, before the war, for only two million four hundred thousand in the representative basis; and if they now count for four millions, the South will have gained what is equivalent to a representative population of one million six hundred thousand by their treason against the Government. It is contended by the radicals that this gain in Southern representation would be a reward conferred, where a punishment ought to be inflicted on the enemies of the Union. It is on this ground chiefly that the radicals demand a surrender, by the South, of a portion of its constitutional representation.

This reasoning, which is the main argumentative reliance of the radicals, seems plausible only while it is not examined. It is like arguing that if you enter a farmer's orchard and cut down his fruit trees, you have conferred on him a benefit because he will then have less trouble in gathering his fruit. The Southern *gain*, about which the radicals make such an outcry, could easily be prevented by restoring to the South its former property in its slaves. If a balance were struck between their prodigious loss of property and their slight increase in representation, the South would say that this advantage had been purchased at an exorbitant price. To represent the South as having gained by its altered relation to the black race, in consequence of the war, is a gross affront to common sense. There could be no more striking proof of the effect of political fanaticism in unsettling men's judgments, than the pretense that, if the Constitution remains unamended, the Southern people are gainers by the Rebellion.

To say nothing of the terrible sufferings of those four bloody years, of the lives lost, the property destroyed, the business interrupted, the banks, savings institutions, and insurance companies ruined, the towns sacked and burned, the cotton crops reduced more than one half, the homes made desolate, the mortification of defeat—to say nothing on these heads, which alone suffice to show that the South made a terrible, a calamitous blunder, we can prove that the Rebellion brought its own punishment, if we confine our view merely to the changes effected by the war in the relative condition of the black and white races. If the gain in representation is so great an advantage to the South, it is a gain which could have been purchased at any time within the last seventy years by the simple emancipation of their slaves. The slaves were not emancipated, because, in Southern estimation, a few more representatives in Congress would have been thus purchased at infinitely too dear a price.

It is a curious commentary on the boasted philanthropy of the radicals, that they grudge the boon which has been conferred upon the negroes, if it is to be attended with any incidental advantage to the white population of the South. While the South has been compelled to sacrifice an amount of property equal to our whole national debt, these wonderful philanthropists can look with no complacency on the freedom of the negroes, if that freedom costs the North the diminution of a dozen votes from their majority in Congress, although the Northern majority is so great that the loss makes no practical difference. What better is the South for its gain, so long as, with its additional representatives, it still remains in a hopeless minority? But the benevolent and philanthropic radicals are sore at seeing freedom bestowed upon four millions of human beings, if we are to pay so unsubstantial a price as a slight diminution of the superfluously large Northern majority in Congress. A marvellous exhibition of disinterested love of the blacks!

By the equitable arrangements of the Constitution, taxation and representation are adjusted by the same rule. The Constitution deducts two-fifths from the slave population as a basis of representation, and it at the same time deducts two-fifths from the slave population as a basis of direct taxation. The tax deduction was regarded as an equitable offset to the representative deduction. If the whole slave population had been excluded from the basis of representation, it would likewise have been excluded from the basis of taxation. But if it had all been included in one, it would have been equally included in the other, in pursuance of the great principle for which our forefathers fought in the Revolution, that taxation and representation must go hand in hand.

This equitable principle will continue to prevail in the unamended Constitution. All that the South gains by emancipation on the representative side of the account, is balanced by an equivalent loss on the taxation side. Five-fifths instead of three-fifths of the negroes will be counted in the representative basis; but to balance this, there will be a corresponding increase in the burdens imposed on the South by direct taxation. This view alone suffices to expose the deceitful hollowness of the radical outcry about the Southern gain by the Rebellion. The proposed amendment violates a fundamental principle of the Constitution, by increasing the basis of taxation to the full limit of the whole population, while reducing representation to the white basis. It is not satisfied with destroying the balance by taking weights out of one scale; it at the same time puts additional weights into the other.

Another fatal object to the amendment as a measure to be forced upon the South, is, that it keeps no faith with the loyal population of the Southern States. Of the slave States, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri never seceded. Why should they be punished for the Rebellion of the others? A majority of the people of the Southern States did not originally approve of the Rebellion. They were forced into it against their better judgment. They were conscripted into the Rebel armies; worthless Confederate paper was forced upon them as a currency; they were subjected to enormous taxes, to forced loans, and to the tyranny of the Confederate Government. Is it just—is it not rather an outrage upon justice—for the Federal Government to punish them for its own failure to protect them from such tyranny?

Readers will perceive that we have here been arguing rather from the principles of equity that underlie the Constitution, than from the Constitution itself. As the Constitution stands, the right of all the States to full representation is incontrovertible. The right is confessed in the very proposal to amend; if the right did not exist the proposed amendment would be superfluous. But the States whose representation it is proposed to curtail have a perfect right to determine for themselves whether they will ratify; if they decline, the Constitution must remain as it is.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, September 25 1866.

TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The time for holding the Extra Assessment being advertised wrong, the City Commissioners would hereby notify the citizens and Assessors the time for holding the Extra Assessment, according to law, is from the hours of 1 P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of SEPTEMBER.

9 25 3t4p JAMES SHAW, Clerk.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Stolen, September 20, 1866, Five bonds of the Reading Railroad Company, of one thousand dollars each due A. D. 1870. Coupons payable October 1 and April 1. Numbered as follows:—561, 716, 2781, 2782, and 2790. Payment of the above-named bonds and coupons having been stopped all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. The special attention of bankers brokers, and others is called to this notice.

The above reward will be paid for their recovery or any information leading to the same.

Information addressed to

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief Detective Police,
Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1866. 9 26 2t*

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October.

9 13th3t A. F. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 20 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST

which by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 324 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 29 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents.
52 Wall Tents.
60 Common Tents.
886 Leather Gaiters.
307 Hog-skin Gaiters.
680 Forage Caps.
20,000 Cap Covers.
388 Sibley Tent Stoves.
2,700 Leather Stocks.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.
34 Musicians' Frock Coats.
75 pairs Trousers.

131 Hospital Tent Flies.
39 Wall Tent Flies.
1,800 Knapsacks.
7,800 Canteens.
69 Axes.
45 Axe Handles.
158 Pickaxes.
461 Spades.
60 Shovels.
140 Mosquito Bars.
Lot of Brass articles.
Flags.
Old iron.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
9 24 6t Dy. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES, known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the

PICKET FENCE

enclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 t10 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Governments funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 25 tuths t10 13 Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 22stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 16

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR.

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, NINTH st. near Market, by Prof. MORRIS. [9 11 tuset

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding-School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of

9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
9 20 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 8th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 28*

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE
ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufactu and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH, Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 35 S. THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES,
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they will gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 28rp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 1§

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE BATTLE AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

The time is approaching, and soon will decide,
Whether freedom shall triumph o'er treason and pride,
Or, crushed to the dust, our banners shall be
No longer the hope of the loyal and free.

Rouse up every patriot, stand firm to the last,
March forth in stern columns, defying the blast
Of foul-mouthed oppression and high-handed wrong,
With Union your watchword and Freedom your song.

Come forth in your manhood and dignified might,
Give your vote for your country, for truth, and the right;
Let the "Copperheads" know, when a freeman decides,
That Heaven approves and the Union abides.

Let the foe feel the vengeance of each blow you deal;
The ballot is strong as the bright burnished steel,
And traitors shall cower as they read in each eye
The thrilling decision, "We conquer or die!"

S. B.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

Republican Meeting at National Hall—Speech of Hon. A. K. McClure.—A Republican meeting was held last evening at National Hall, Market street, under the auspices of the Union League. Henry C. Carey, LL. D., presided. Mr. Carey, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, after which he introduced the Hon. A. K. McClure, who addressed the meeting upon the political issues of the day. He said he had never been Alderman of his native village, and he hoped that he never would be President of the United States. The issues of the present time involved matters of more moment than at any other period in the history of the country, and he entered upon this campaign with great fear and trembling; for he saw that the President would use all the means of the Government to debauch the people. He had travelled the State from end to end, but he had not found a man who had any respect for his character that accepted the bribes offered by the President, but hurled them back with scorn and loathing.

He thought Mr. Clymer would receive as many Democratic votes as had been given at previous elections, but General Geary would receive 25,000 more votes than was ever cast in this State. He was satisfied that Pennsylvania would cast a larger vote than ever before. (Applause.) He would also pledge the citizens of Philadelphia that not a single man would be returned to Congress west of the Alleghenies that was not loyal and in favor of the past action of Congress. The issues of this contest rise far above Heister Clymer or General Geary, because the Democrats would sacrifice Mr. Clymer to secure the election of one disloyal member of Congress. He then referred to the condition of the Southern States, and said, that if rebellion worked no forfeiture of rights, as proclaimed by the President, the Senators and Representatives elected previous to the war should be the proper Representatives of those States. But while the President says that they are not out of the Union, he directs the course to pursue for the purpose of getting into the Union.

He contended that the Southern States reconstructed under the policy of Andrew Johnson could change their organic law, and undo all that they have done. South Carolina, under the direction of the President, passed laws which again enslave the freedmen of that State, but a week ago laws were passed in that State placing the freedmen upon an equality with the whites; but this has not been done because the people of that State have any more love or humanity for the freedmen, but because they find, since the election in Maine, that the people of the North are not willing to surrender up all their rights. It is not the policy of the Republican party to postpone the reconstruction of the Southern States, but to hasten that event as soon as it can be done, so that all the people of the republic shall enjoy equal rights and privileges. If we had faithful men in power, the Southern States would have been in the national fold to-night. We now intend to accomplish the desired end by teaching the South as Maine has done, and as Pennsylvania will teach them on the second Tuesday in October.

The speaker said he had no fears for this Government when the Rebellion was at its height, when the South tried to blot out the Republic by the power of the sword, for then we knew what they were about; but when the men who come fresh from the field of slaughter, with no profession of loyalty, attempt to control the affairs of the nation, it was time for the people to arouse to a full sense of their duty to their country. The speaker then referred to the Convention held in this city in August last, and gave a short sketch of the doings of some of the delegates to it during the Rebellion, and contended that they were not the men to consult on the question of reconstruction.

North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches.—The association met at half-past two o'clock P. M., according to adjournment.

The Committee on Obituaries made a lengthy report. In this they say "that upon a review of the past year we have great cause for thankfulness to God for the general health that has crowned the year; and also for the fact that no watchman upon the walls of Zion in this association has fallen by the hand of death. This unmerited goodness of our heavenly Father calls us to increasing consecration in His service."

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., read the circular letter to the Association upon the "Times and their Duties." The letter commences by saying that "the unity of the nation had been vindicated," and 4,000,000 of chattels had been made freemen, and the nation was now endeavoring to secure its victories by Constitutional amendments. The letter then referred to the recent war in Europe, the laying of the Atlantic cable, and other notable events of the present time, such as the separation of Church and State at Hamburg, and the extension of the right of suffrage in Prussia. The letter then referred to the present state of the Church, which, notwithstanding all that had been done in the circulation of the Bible, tracts, etc., was still painfully deficient in public spirit. There was a slowness to secure opportunities for doing good, particularly in helping weak churches and in the erection of new edifices. In a country like this, so full of youthful enterprise, and where emigration rolls in like an ocean wave, the calls are frequent, and the question is, How shall we meet them? We should give as our means increase, until our benefactions amount to millions. The time has come for an enlargement of the circle of influence in the Baptist churches. The letter then referred to the salaries paid ministers, and contended that they should be double the amount paid before the war.

The Committee on the State of the Churches made a report, stating "that as an Association we have enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity during the year." The report concludes with the following queries:—

1. How can a more general interest in Sabbath Schools be reached?
2. What are the causes of the ministerial destitution in our midst, and want of permanency in the pastoral relation, and in what way can those destitute churches be the most readily and effectively supplied?
3. Can anything be done, and in what way, for relieving the pecuniary embarrassments of indebted and feeble churches?
4. Is a uniform system of benevolence desirable? If so, is it practicable?
5. What can be done towards counteracting the increasing evils of intemperance and Sabbath desecration?

These queries were ably discussed by Rev. W. S. Wood, Rev. A. J. Hay, Rev. W. E. Watkinson, Brother B. F. Hancock, and others.

There was little business transacted in the evening of general interest. Several resolutions relative exclusively to the churches were passed, and the greater portion of the time was occupied with religious exercises.

Before the association adjourned the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the reporters of the daily papers for the faithful reports of the proceedings of this session of the association.

Proceedings of Select Council's Gas Investigation Committee.—This body met last evening, Messrs. Page, Barlow, and Hopkins being present. Only one witness was examined.

James Peoples said, in substance:—I am a laborer; have been employed at the Philadelphia Gas Works; went there in 1850; left there on the 3d of February, 1865; I was discharged. Witness went on to say that he was employed as a laborer for a time, and at last was made a foreman in the retort-house; was promoted in 1854; was at Point Breeze Gas Works; Mr. John Murphy was in charge of these works; Mr. Roberts became foreman in 1862; he was foreman when I was discharged; Mr. Roberts discharged me on account of politics; my duty as foreman was to look after the men and report to Mr. Roberts; the men, so far as I knew, were equally divided as to politics; I am a Democrat; my discharge was the first made at the works on account of politics; a couple of weeks after, all the Democrats were discharged; I know some of the who men took their places.

Witness described the duties of a "stoker," also of a "helper;" know Charles Macready; he was foreman of the night gang when I was there; he was discharged and reappointed; his duties at the works are not such that he could not be spared for a short time if it were necessary; witness said that it is important to have experienced men in the retort-house, both as regards the quantity and quality of the gas and the duration of the retorts; if the fire be too strong the retorts will be soon burnt out. Macready was in the practice of absenting himself from the works when his duty required him to be there; when he was discharged, Mr. Wilson, a Republican, was appointed in his place; the gang discharged with Mr. Macready were of mixed politics; a majority of them were Republicans; the men manifested opposition to Mr. Stewart, and interfered with the drafts he made.

In answer to a question by Mr. Barlow, witness said he did not see the men do it, but it was impossible for any one else to do it.

In answer to Mr. Page, he said that a retort will last for seven months if there be proper management; if there be not, it may burn out in four months; the introduction of politics he thought injurious to the works; Mr. Stewart, when Chief Engineer, did not discharge men on account of politics.

To Mr. Barlow—Mr. McCready once said that Mr. Stewart asked him about his politics; that was a short time before Mr. McCready's discharge; did not think that the discharge was on account of politics; he (witness) was a Whig the first time he voted, and then he turned Democrat.

To Mr. Page—William McManus was at the works when I was there. Henry Buttery also; they worked in Macready's gang, and all were discharged, as I believe, on account of politics.

To Mr. Barlow—Some retorts, while I was at the works, burnt out very soon, which I attributed to bad iron; have known a few to go down in two or three weeks; there is a difference in the iron.

The Committee adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Another Tragedy.—About 7 o'clock last evening, a German named Jacob Meirs, aged about fifty years, was shot in the left breast and mortally wounded by one John Keyser, at their residence, in the rear of No. 1220 Palethorp street, above Girard avenue. The facts in reference to the shooting are as follows:—Both men live in the same house; the former occupies the third floor, and the latter has possession of the lower stories. Mr. Meirs is an industrious man of temperate habits, and much respected by his neighbors. Keyser is addicted to drinking, and yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock he returned home somewhat under the influence of liquor. He exhibited to his wife a pistol, which he stated had been given to him by an individual on the wharf. Mrs. Keyser inquired of him if the weapon was loaded, to which he replied in the negative. Shortly before the unfortunate occurrence took place, Keyser laid the pistol on a table and proceeded up stairs to Mr. Meirs' apartment, and paid him his month's rent. Mr. Meirs returned to Keyser ten cents to purchase a drink with, whereupon the latter invited him down to inspect the pistol. Keyser proceeded down, followed by Mr. Meirs, who, on reaching the first floor, was handed the weapon, which he looked at and then replaced on the table. Keyser again lifted the weapon, and closely examined it, at the same time turning it over and over in his hands. He then raised the pistol, pointed it at Mr. Meirs, and pulled the trigger, the ball from the weapon taking effect in his left breast, producing a severe and, it is feared, a fatal wound. The report of the weapon attracted the attention of Officer Dunlap, who at once repaired to the dwelling, and arrested Keyser. On his way to the Station House he did not deny shooting Mr. Meirs, and at once produced the pistol, which he had on his person. The accused was locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station House, to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Doctors Bethel and Orr were called in, and attended to the injuries of the wounded man. He was suffering with great pain during the entire evening, and at a late hour last night he was not expected to live until morning. Mr. Meirs stated that he did not believe Keyser intended to shoot him, as the most friendly feeling had always existed between them. He was of the opinion that Keyser was not aware that the weapon was loaded.

Further Hearing of One of the Preston Hill Burglars.—At the Central Station yesterday, Michael McGee, commonly known as Tully McGee, had a hearing on the charge of burglary. He is alleged to have been of the party who broke into the store of Mr. Preston L. Hill, near the Blue Bell tavern, on the night of the 10th of August.

Mr. Hill testified to the breaking into the store, and to the fact that he discharged a gun loaded with shot at the depredators, and to the wounding of one of them. Only one of the party was arrested at the time, named Campbell. He was convicted, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

James McGinley, keeper of a tavern at Twenty-third and Naudain streets, testified that on the evening preceding the robbery McGee was at his house, in company with Campbell, and drank at the bar with him. He could not say whether they left together or not. Defendant was arrested at a house in Pine street, near Twenty-sixth, by one of the officers of the Fifth District, who, upon examining the back of the prisoner, discovered that it was covered with shot wounds. The coat he had on was also full of shot holes. The reason given for McGee not being arrested before was that he could not be found. He was committed for trial.

The Newly Appointed Government Officers.—Hon. William Millward, the newly appointed Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, appeared before Judge Cadwalader yesterday and took the oath of office. It is understood that Mr. Millward will enter upon his duties on the 1st proximo.

The sureties of Mr. A. L. Snowden, the newly appointed Chief Coiner in the Mint, have been approved, and he will enter upon his duties at the same time. Mr. Snowden is a nephew of Colonel J. Ross Snowden, a former Director of the Mint, and has been employed in the establishment for several years.

The sureties of Mr. Charles M. Hall, the newly appointed Postmaster, have been approved, and he has arranged with the incumbent to take possession of the office on Monday next.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 16 6m

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American-case Silver Watches. $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20	do $75 each	1 500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1 500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, }
Maj. M. B. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoyt, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. 9 8 th3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16$

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for instruction, 6 months .... $8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months .... $5·00

For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.

8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29$ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
First Night of
GIORGIO RONCONI.

For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees
Doors open at 7·45. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
who will appear in this city for the fourth time in eight years, after an unprecedented engagement in New York of
325 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
He will appear in his great specialty, CALEB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama, in three acts, entitled
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
The performance will commence with
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer .... Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot .... Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with Buckstone's Petite Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gilman .... Mr. J. E. OWENS
Sophia .... Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
Sixteenth and Last Night but Four of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 27.
Last time of the great Drama of
INSHAVOGUE;
OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN,
and THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both pieces, with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of the FLORENCES.
THREE GREAT PIECES.
MONDAY NEXT—THE FAST FAMILY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
ROARING FUN.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 27,
JOHN BROUGHAM
AS DOCTOR SAVAGE,
in the admirable and uproariously funny Comedy, in five acts, called
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
justly styled the most laughable play in the English language.
Herbert, C. Walcot; Pinchbeck, Fawcett; Uncle Timothy Chapman; Mrs Waverly, Miss Graham; Mrs. Savage Mrs. Walcot; Tabitha, Mrs. Chapman.
Commence at 7¾, with a favorite Farce.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr JOHN BROUGHAM.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
STUART ROBSON.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GEORGE C. DOBSON, the great Banjoist, and the Talented Company. 1t

NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

THE GREAT

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

These Paintings have been in preparation for the past sixteen months, and are from the pencil of the well-known artist, George Wunderlich, and far eclipse all former efforts of his wonderful genius.

The subject has been chosen as being one of great interest to the American people.

Scenes from the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our late lamented President, from his early life to his death by the hand of the assassin, with all the principal events connected with the funerals; the pursuit, capture, trial and execution of the conspirators, are given in life-like and thrilling Tableaux.

In addition to their historical interest, the Tableaux contain faithful life-size Portraits of the prominent Statesmen and principal Officers of the Army and Navy.

An elaborate Descriptive Lecture will be delivered by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, ESQ., the celebrated Shakespearian Reader, whose reputation is well known, standing, as he does, at the head of his profession.

MA'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA, late of the King's Opera, Hanover, a young and talented Vocalist, will make her first appearance in America. This lady has a rich and full soprano voice, and is believed to have few superiors in the profession.

Tickets of Admission .... 25 cents
Reserved Seats .... 50 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons .... 25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at quarter to 8. Tickets may be had at the Hall. Also at Risley's Bookstand, Continental; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Stewart's, No. 68 Arch street.

MATINEES

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 15 CENTS.

9 27 6t] W. H. BEAL & CO., Proprietors.

National Hall has been completely renovated throughout, and is now one of the finest Halls in the country.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON

Will have the pleasure to give

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS

OF THE

LAUGHING GAS,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening

September 28th and 29th.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (Doors open at 2) for LADIES ONLY, and free.

SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tickets 25 cents.

On Saturday Evening, TWELVE GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the Gas.

Dr. COLTON will combine amusement with instruction.

Teeth will be extracted without pain, to show the beautiful anæsthetic effects of the Gas.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FREE.

SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock. 9 26 3t

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EVERY NIGHT.
ROBERT HELLER.
Fourth Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC,
with Six New and Startling Wonders.
FIRST TIME in this country of the beautiful Illusion entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
on which Flowers and Fruit burst into life at the request of the Ladies;
THE WATCH OF ANY ONE
in the audience made to strike the hour;
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS
and her perplexities with Piano practice; and HELLER'S original and only
WOOD MINSTRELS.
This extraordinary programme will be given every evening, with "SECOND SIGHT," etc.
PIANO-FORTE SOLOS
on "Steinway's Grand," by ROBERT HELLER.
"MATINEE," SATURDAY.
Doors Open—Evening 7. Commence at
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18$] Three doors above Walnut.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The Managers desire to state that, notwithstanding the rapid sale of certificates, a portion still remain unsold, and concurring in the desire of the committee appointed to represent the shareholders, that opportunity should be given for further subscriptions, announce that the books will not be closed for the present.

Due notice of the final closing of the books, and the awarding of the premiums will shortly be made.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project.

The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the

Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!!

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by Thomas Read; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.
For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.
For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.
While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with
A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A Share in the Award of Premiums.

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

Cost of Erection and Actual Value,

$600,000.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction or the money refunded.

A. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

JOSEPH H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,

T. B. PUGH,

Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets

A FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers are now on exhibition at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only), where subscriptions will also be received.

The collection will embrace HART'S great work entitled

"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"

VALUED AT $5000.

ALSO

Works by the following eminent artists:—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.
The Gallery will be open day and evening to the public, FREE.

T. B. PUGH,

9 22 swtil] AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,556·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,580·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,916·00
	Cash in Banks .... $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer .... 678·48	
		56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

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A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11$

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
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DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
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G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PHILADELPHIA 1 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Benjamin Etting,
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A. R. McHenry,
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Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1$

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

Shall Rebels be Forced into Congress? As Congress has been so intemperately denounced for not at once admitting representatives from the Rebel communities, it may be well to look for a moment at the character of some of the men who have been selected as Southern representatives.

Two of the members from Virginia were members of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession.

North Carolina sends up for representatives Thomas C. Fuller, a member of the Rebel Congress; Josiah Turner, colonel in the Rebel army, and Bedford Brown, member of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession. For Senators she sends William A. Graham, Senator in the Rebel Congress, and John Pool, Senator in the Rebel Legislature of North Carolina.

Mississippi presents herself in the persons of Colonels Reynolds and Pinston, both colonels in the Rebel army, and Mr. Harrison, member of the Rebel Congress. Alcorn, one of her United States Senators, was in the Rebel Mississippi militia.

Georgia sends up for the House of Representatives Cook and Wooford, two Rebel generals, and for the Senate Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, and H. V. Johnson, Senator in the Rebel Congress. South Carolina demands admission into the Senate for Perry, a Rebel judge, and Manning, a volunteer aid to Beauregard at Fort Sumter and Bull Run; and into the House of Representatives for Kennedy, a Rebel colonel, McGowan, a brigadier-general in the Rebel army, and Farrow, a member of the Rebel Congress.

These are the "loyal" men for rejecting whom Congress has been daily denounced. These are the men whose absence from the halls of legislation is assumed to invalidate the acts of Congress. These are the men with whom Northern Copperheads threaten to unite and form an illegal and revolutionary Congress, and thus plunge the nation into civil war.

Let the people remember that one great issue to be decided this fall is whether such prominent, active, leading Rebels as those above mentioned—men who were the very life and soul of the Rebellion—shall be forced into Congress. The Democrats demand that they shall; the Union party say *never*. Is it not an insult to a free people to ask them to allow such traitors as these to be made their law-makers? Pennsylvania is asked to have her influence in the Senate balanced by a brace of Rebel colonels! Is *this* what our brave boys in blue fought for? and is the peace of the country to be threatened, and civil war inaugurated, because these traitors are excluded from Congress? The people will answer these questions at the polls.

A "Democratic" Appeal.

OUR Democratic contemporary is out in a double-leaded leader to the "*Union* Men of Philadelphia." That is cool, decidedly, for the representative organ of a party that did all it could to secure the triumph of the Rebellion, and that is running a disloyal man for Governor, whom General Grant says it is an "insult" to ask any Union soldier to vote for. The "Union" men to whom this appeal is made are just such "Union" men as denounced President Lincoln, hindered enlistments, got up draft riots, refused to allow our soldiers to vote, and declared the war a "failure." They are the sort of "Union" men who did all they dared to promote *disunion*.

"But," says our contemporary, "the people want peace. They have had enough bloodshed." Why, then, does your party continually threaten a renewal of civil strife? Why are you plotting to overthrow the popular branch of the Government by usurpation and revolution? The people want peace, it is true, and they see that the right way to get it is through that great measure of peace, the Constitutional amendment. The "peace" that you would give them is seen in Memphis and New Orleans.

As a specimen of "whistling to keep one's courage up," take the following:—"Never were the skies brighter—never were our prospects of victory more sure and certain." The skies have been peculiarly "bright" in Vermont and Maine lately for the disunion Democracy—perhaps that is what is referred to. "Prospects of victory"—does our contemporary refer to the utter breakdown of the fusion movement with the conservative Republicans? Does it allude to the wonderful change in sentiment indicated by the unanimous support of the Constitutional amendment by such influential organs of public opinion as the New York *Herald*, *Times*, *Post*, etc?

"The Republican majority of the past is melting away like dew before the rising sun," says our contemporary. It don't look that way in Maine, where we have just carried every county, elected our Governor by the greatest majority ever given, and gained five thousand votes over last year!

Our contemporary speaks of its "holy cause." Is it a "holy cause" to try to elect such a man as Clymer? Is it a "holy cause" that threatens the country with renewed strife? Is it a "holy cause" that constantly appeals to the fierce passions of the mob against an innocent and down-trodden race? Is it a "holy cause" that seeks to force the Rebel leaders into Congress? Is it a "holy cause" that deliberately sets itself in array against all the liberal and generous sentiments and tendencies of the times? If such a cause is *holy*, what would an *unholy* one be?

Vain work this on the part of the old Copperhead leaders of the Democratic party. The people have not forgotten their course during the war. Their record of disloyal infamy can never be blotted out. The judgment of the people is already made up against them. It only waits for formal expression at the polls.

A Few Words to the Citizens of the Third Congressional District.

THE record of Charles Buckwalter so far as he has made any, is like that of Heister Clymer. His utterances and speeches during the war were of the most ultra character. Even as late as November, 1864, when the hopes of the country were about to be realized and our soldiers within reach of victory, he denounced the party of the Administration, which was carrying on the war, as *an abolition party*, and protested against a *continuance of the war* or the exacting of *unconditional submission* from the traitors and Rebels who, for nearly four years, had fought to break up the Union.

Let any soldier read the following from his speech at the Keystone Club, delivered November 4, 1864, and reported in the *Age* of the next day:—"The ABOLITION PARTY want WAR, and *unconditional submission* WHICH IS NOT THE WAY TO RESTORE THIS COUNTRY." If he is not satisfied let him read further, and in the same speech he will find that this same Charles Buckwalter, who now prates about Union, and wants the votes of the soldiers and sailors, *justified the South*, and denounced those who were defending the flag of the Union as trampling on the rights of the South. He says:—"Besides, the Southern people believe that the Abolition party are the cause of the war. THEY ARE the party that *hooted at them* and *kicked at them* when they asked that THEIR RIGHTS might be RESPECTED and PRESERVED." We are not done with C. B., but we ask the people of the Third District, no matter what their party—soldiers, sailors, and civilians—if a man who dared to breathe such sentiments in time of war shall be their representative?

"How Happy I Could Be With Either." THE conservatives of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland are placed in an unfortunate position, and go about muttering, "How happy I could be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." Mr. Blair is nominated by the conservatives for Congress, and Ben. G. Harris by the Democrats. Why should both run? They differ not a jot in their present opinions. Mr. Harris has a consistent Rebel record. Mr. Blair has a good record during the war, but both stand together now. We hope both will run, as we can probably elect a Union man in the district, because of the fusion.

Look to Your Names.

TO-MORROW is the last day for the extra assessment. Look well that your names are on the list. The places of assessment are advertised in our paper to-day.

"IN THE LAST DITCH."—When a political party is reduced to the necessity of uttering open falsehoods, which can be at once detected, we may be pretty sure that its cause is desperate. We hail it as a cheerful sign of the coming contest that the Democracy is compelled to deliberately lie in regard to the issue of the fight. In the *Ledger* this morning the following explanation of the first section of the amendment is found as an advertisement:—

> "Section 1 Makes all negroes citizens. It deprives Pennsylvania of the right to say that the white man *alone* shall vote. It gives the negro in every State 'the privileges and immunities' enjoyed by the white man. What are privileges and immunities? They are to vote, to sit on juries, to be our equals in every respect. It gives the negroes the equal protection of the laws. What is equal protection? It is that he may *by law* force himself into our company in the cars, in the hotels, and in the lecture room. 'Privileges and immunities' and 'equal protection' mean negro equality."

The authors of this card, evidently the Democratic State Central Committee, presume on the ignorance of their readers, and offers a wilful insult to the intelligence of every Democratic voter. Why, every child knows that this construction of the section is a false one. What it really means is, that civil rights shall be extended to every person, black or white. What are these civil rights, as decided by the Supreme Court? They are the right to hold property, sue and be sue, and act as a witness in a criminal case. They do not include the right to vote, to sit on a jury, or to hold an office. This all intelligent Democrats fully understand, and it is a deliberate insult to all of the party to suppose that they had not sufficient brains to comprehend the true issue. The same card says—

> "Under it negro Congressmen can be elected from many of the Southern States. Negroes will govern at least three of those States. If it be adopted, and the Southern States grant negro suffrage under it, then the negro is used in those States to outweigh the votes of the poor white men, North and South. This section means negro suffrage, or punishment for refusing it."

This also is entirely false. How can negroes be elected to Congress, when they are actually excluded by the amendment from the enumeration as well as from the ballot? They cease to have any existence, so far as representation is concerned, unless the whites of the South so desire. If they cannot vote, by what law of logic do they hold office? How can negroes govern unless the whites give them the right of suffrage? Under this law they are utterly excluded even more than at present, for now three-fifths of them are counted as citizens. Hereafter they will all be excluded. In regard to the last clause, has not the negro been used for ninety years to outweigh Northern poor white votes? The only difference is that hereafter, if he outweighs us, he must do it himself, and not let one proud planter cancel the votes of two hard-working mechanics in Pennsylvania. If the South give the blacks suffrage, all votes must be equal, and we have no superior in power at the ballot.

HONORABLE HENRY J. RAYMOND has declined a re-election to Congress. We are sorry to hear it, as we wanted to see him beaten. He displays true Spartan virtue in refusing that which he could not have got. In his letter of declination he says:—

> "You have assumed, and with perfect justice, that I am now as I was when elected two years ago—as I have always been and shall always remain—a member of the Union party, holding its faith as declared in its conventions, seeking its welfare, and striving for advancement and reform in everything touching the public good, through its agency. With the Democratic party, as it has been organized and directed since the Rebellion broke out, I have nothing in common, and should regard its re-established ascendancy in the government of the country, State or national, as a public calamity. There are no perils impending over the country which demand resort to so desperate a remedy, or which can be averted by it; and I have implicit faith that the people, while checking the excesses of rash and extreme men in the Union party, will still commit to its hands the restoration of the Union which its courage and devotion have saved."

This breaks the coalition, so far as New York is concerned, and is an express declaration in favor of Governor Fenton and the Republican party. We are glad to see Mr. Raymond back, if he wants to come; but if he don't, as Toots says, "It's a matter of no consequence."

THE New York *Herald* to-day gives us cheering news from Ohio. Its special correspondence says:—

> "Politics in Ohio are very much one-sided, very like the handle of a jug, in fact, and from present appearances indicate a sweep for the radicals as complete as that enacted in Maine some days ago. There seems to be a firm determination to endorse the action of Congress to the fullest extent, regardless of the consequences, and it would not be surprising to me if the Democracy lost every Congressional district in the State."

—This sounds very sanguine, but we hope to gain one member. This will make the delegation stand 18 Republicans to 1 Democrat. If we hold our own, however, it will be doing as well as can be expected.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE will favor us with his presence in a few days as a stump speaker in support of Clymer. The Senator was a Republican during the war, and claims to be one still. Mr. Clymer was the rankest Copperhead during the war, and "stands upon his record." That Mr. Doolittle works for Mr. Clymer seems rather peculiar. The gross inconsistencies of his course nullifies whatever danger he otherwise might do the Republican party.

OMITTED.—In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday, in the list of places in the different wards for receiving the extra assessments, we omitted Roop's tavern, Main street, near Carpenter, Twenty-second Ward, and only inserted the office at Main and Manheim streets. In Germantown these are the above two offices selected.

SINCE the much-abused "Ben" Butler has left New Orleans, the yellow fever has returned. Some of the Christian journals of that fair city said they would rather have it than Butler. These words are taken literally, and they have it once more. They will have a chance to compare the two.

GET ASSESSED.—The assessors of the different Wards set to day and to-morrow from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M., to receive taxes and add names to the extra assessment list. Unless your name is on it, you cannot vote. Let every citizen see that there is no mistake, as every vote will count.

DO IT AT ONCE.—Do not wait until to-morrow to get assessed. As soon as you read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH do your duty as a citizen. The Democrats are wily, and will challenge every vote. See that you are safe from their attacks.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

> "Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—
>
> "Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

> "Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are now opposing this part of the amendment.

> "Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

> "Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*)

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, }
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. 9 18 18t

☞ THE UNION LEAGUE OF GERMANTOWN HAVE TAKEN THE

TOWN HALL,

For the Use of the Loyal Citizens of Twenty-Second Ward.

PUBLIC MEETING

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, OF KENTUCKY,

AND

HON. A. W. BENEDICT, OF HUNTINGDON,

WILL SPEAK.

Gallery will be reserved for Ladies.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, under the direction of the Ward Committee, there will be a grand Torchlight Procession of the Invincibles and the Boys in Blue. Meetings will be held in the Hall and in front of the Hall, which the Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. Lewis Baker, of Maine, Captain Curry, of Delaware, Generals Joshua T. Owens and Lewis Wagner and Colonel Given will address. 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

ORDER No. 10.

I. Members will assemble promptly at 6½ o'clock, FRIDAY EVENING, to attend meeting at Germantown.

II. Members will assemble at 5, sharp, SATURDAY EVENING, to attend meeting at Jenkintown.

III. TORCHES MUST BE RETURNED TO THE HALL.

By order GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
9 27 2t Marshal.

☞ **FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH WARD, WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.**
9 12 1m]

☞ NINTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—Mass Meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, North THIRD Street, below Green. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Leonard Myers, Frederick Dittman, Esq., and others. 1t*

☞ REPUBLICANS, ATTEND!—HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will speak to Republicans in National Guards' Hall, RACE Street, below Sixth, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. 9 27 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE. —See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street.
9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Members of the Union League, and the Citizens of Philadelphia, are invited to be present

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

THE 27th INST.,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

Addresses will be delivered by the

HON. JAMES POLLOCK

AND THE

HON. J. H. BELL,

Late Secretary of State, Texas.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 1t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, }
BROAD STREET. }

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,

THE 28th INSTANT,

The Members of the Union League, and the Citizens of Philadelphia,

Are invited to meet at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

An Address will be delivered by

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, ESQ.,

Of Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 2t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, }
BROAD STREET. }

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are particularly invited to meet at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 29th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 3t

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, }
BROAD STREET. }

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

An Address will be delivered by

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Tickets of admission to be had at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 4t

☞ OFFICE OF WEST JERSEY HOTEL COMPANY, No. 271 South THIRD Street.

CAUTION.—I hereby warn all persons from subscribing to or paying for any shares of stock in the West Jersey Hotel Company to any party except myself, as no other person has authority for that purpose, and an injunction will be applied for to stop all proceedings of the Incorporators.

1t J. H. JOSEPH, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

THE "CITY ITEM"

FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED

THE LADYE MARIA. Beautifully Illustrated.
THE OUTLAW'S SECRET. A Thrilling Novel.
WILLIE. A Charming Poem.
REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TRAVELLER.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT. Edited by Cloribel.
THE FASHIONS. A full *resume* of the Fall Novelties.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT LIBEL CASE. Chesnut Street Theatre vs. "The City Item." Full particulars. The English Opera—a thorough *critique* of the week. The Walnut. The Arch. New American Italian Opera. Theatrical Gossip. Ristori in New York, etc.

BASE BALL.

The greatest Base Ball number yet issued.
EXCELSIOR VS. OLYMPIC. Reed Bird Supper.
OCTOBER FIRST—THE ATLANTICS. Illustrated.
ATLANTICS vs. ATHLETICS.
EXCELLENT ADVICE. Illustrated.
TESTIMONIALS TO BEACH, MOORE, HAYHURST, BELL, DOCKNEY, AND PIKE. Illustrated.
MATCHES. Olympian vs. Keystone. Shooting Star vs. Bullock. Ralston vs. Stranger. Camden Club, etc. etc.
"THE CITY ITEM" is the only Illustrated Base Ball Paper in America.

BILLIARDS.

Concert Hall Billiard Room (Illustrated). Circular from Michael Phelan. Pennsylvania Championship. McDevitt vs. Goldthwait, etc.

EDITORIALS.—Grant's Opinion of Clymer. Poor Canada. The Bar. Pennsylvania Triumphant. Letter from New York. The Chesnut vs. "The City Item." James S. Biddle. The Custom House, etc. etc., presenting a variety of excellent matter.

The Contents of "THE CITY ITEM" are entirely original, and most carefully prepared.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE STANDS.
FOR SALE AT ALL THE STANDS.

FITZGERALD & CO.,
1t* No. 114 South THIRD Street.

THE "EVANS & WATSON"

SAFE

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Inside Door" Safe Never Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen:—About six years ago we purchased from you one of your Fire-Proof Safes, which we placed in our mill on Market street, west of the bridge. Yesterday morning our mill was destroyed by fire, and the Safe falling into the cellar amongst the ruins, was subjected to a GREAT HEAT. After the fire was subdued we opened the Safe, and found our money, books, papers, policies of insurance, etc. etc., PERFECTLY PRESERVED. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to all desiring protection in the event of fire.

Respectfully yours,

PETERSON & MARSHALL,
No. 3042 Market street.

We take pleasure in referring to the above certificate, which, with the many others in our possession, proves our Safes to be, as we have always represented them, a PERFECT protection. We are the sole manufacturers of Safes with inside or double doors. Our prices are lower than other makers, and we earnestly desire all seeking a Safe with the greatest security, to examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 811 CHESNUT St.
9 27 6trp

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes Board in a private family, central location. Address FRANK, "Evening Telegraph" office. 9 27 3t

STARCH. — 500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in store and for sale by
WILLIAM GULAGER,
9 27thstu6t No. 59 N. FRONT Street.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

Turn About is Fair Play—A Chapter in Real Life.

From the Detroit Free Press, 22d.

For over a year it has been known to many, not only in this city, but throughout the whole length of the lakes, that the well-known captain of a propeller, running from Buffalo to Chicago, had deserted his wife and family, who were residing here. He had married when young, and while at work as a painter, a poor, but honest, virtuous girl. She had shared his poverty, aided him in educating himself, and as the "bairns," one after another, were given them, had labored with her own hands to lay up a pittance for a rainy day. Success crowned their united efforts. Fortune smiled upon them, and the once poor painter obtained command of a steamer. His labors were amply rewarded, and a long and happy life lay open for the little family. A pleasant home was purchased, where the captain, when through with the season's labors, could dwell midst the comforts of home 'neath his own vine and fig tree.

But this was not to last. As he travelled over his route, he suddenly found that his wife did not possess that beauty which, though but skin deep, had charms for the captain. He found that she was not as well educated as she might have been, and, forgetting all the assistance she had rendered him in the days they had struggled together against poverty and want—forgetting that to her was due at least a portion of his success—he became discontented, and longed to cast her off, that he might revel in the charms of some younger and fairer damsel.

In order to give plausibility to his ends, he accused her of having violated her marriage vows, of having granted those favors to others which should always be reserved for the husband; in fact, he denied that he was the father of two of her children. He attempted upon this plea to obtain, under the lax law of Indiana, a divorce; but for some reason he failed. For the last year he has entirely neglected to provide for his family, and the still loving, though sorrowing wife has been compelled to do washing and other work to keep the wolf from the door. Last winter he became acquainted with a fair and charming girl, not yet out of her teens. He wooed and won her, and after brief courtship married her, and has kept her with him upon his boat all summer.

The captain, blind to all save his love for his second wife, had no thought of the fickleness of women, had no idea that his new love might, like himself, grow tired and weary of the first chosen one, and so did not notice the attentions shown his bride by the porter of his own boat; had he done so, undoubtedly the porter would have been landed in the first port, and his fair one taught, if possible, to forget him. But love made him blind, and one night, about two weeks ago, the propeller was without a porter and the captain minus a wife. They had eloped together. The fair but frail young girl had departed, leaving the guilty husband of two wives with no one to comfort him in his loneliness. The captain has been paid in his own coin, the tables have been turned upon him, and he should now retire, humble and contrite, to the love of his first wife and children.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is the full text of the act passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, securing to the freedmen their rights of person and property:—

AN ACT *to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves, and as free persons of color.*

"Be it enacted, etc., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be affiants and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey, and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain, or penalty for the commission of any act or offense, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offenses.

"Section 2. That all acts and parts of act specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the 8th section of an act entitled 'An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy, ratified the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,' as enacts that marriages between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void."

GENERAL BURNSIDE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York correspondent of the Hartford *Press* writes as follows:—

"General Burnside, by warmly espousing the Republican cause, has secured for himself a brilliant political future. The following ticket is now talked of for 1870:—For President, General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; for Vice-President, General John A. Logan, of Illinois. The East is entitled to the next Presidential candidate, and General Burnside is one of the purest and noblest men in public life. Such a ticket would create immense enthusiasm all over the country, secure the support of the young men, and be triumphantly elected. No better campaign document would be required than Burnside's magnanimous letter written after the defeat at Fredericksburg. It will be remembered that the country charged the reverse upon the Administration, and General Halleck especially. Thereupon Burnside wrote a public letter, declaring that he alone was responsible for the disaster."

Arrival of Troops Near Washington.—The arrival of troops in this vicinity has given rise to exaggerated rumors of the intended concentration of a large military force (from twenty-five to thirty thousand) here. The fact is, that the number of soldiers at this point for some months past has averaged only two or three thousand, and that several companies of the 12th Infantry and a few other regular troops have been recently ordered here, the aggregate being less than the usual assignment to headquarters of a department. We presume the whole number in this city and vicinity, when the arrangements are completed, will not exceed 5000 men.—*Washington Star.*

Death of Bishop Young, of Erie.—Right Rev. J. M. Young, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Pa., who died suddenly in that city on the 18th instant, was 58 years of age, having been born in Sanford, Maine, in the month of August, 1808. Bishop Young served a regular apprenticeship at the printing business at Portland, Maine, in the office of the Portland *Argus*. He was a convert to Catholicism at the age of 19, and at the age of 22 took a journeyman's tour through the Western States, finally stopping at Cincinnati, where his extensive reading and marked ability for one of his age attracted the attention of the then Bishop of Cincinnati, and he was sent to St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md., to complete his education and prepare himself for ordination. He was ordained priest in 1837. First appointed Bishop of Pittsburg, but upon his declination of that office he was appointed Bishop of Erie, as the successor to Bishop O'Connor. He was consecrated in Cincinnati on Low Sunday, in 1854, coming to Erie shortly after, where he has resided ever since. His bearing, benevolent disposition, and social qualities made him highly esteemed by his contemporaries as a man, a scholar, and a gentleman. His death, although almost instantaneous, was scarcely unexpected by him, as he had frequently been informed by his medical advisers that, sooner or later, he would die without warning, in consequence of a disease of the heart, to which he had been subject for some time.

—John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register*, who was a delegate to the first Philadelphia Convention, and at present travelling through the North, writes to his paper as follows:—"The struggle will be here at the North. It is our part at the South to keep quiet and let the North fight it out 'on this line.'"

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the making of SHIRT BOSOMS I use the best Irish Linen of my own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. I am thus enabled to supply my customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plaits, All Sizes.
Fancy Small Plaits.
Mixed Plaits.
Woven Shirt Bosoms, from 37½ Cents.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Wristbands, Etc. Etc.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

I import the best Linens made in Ireland. Full lines of all qualities in

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Fronting or Bosom Linen.
French Linen, Etc.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 t12 31rp No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

ROB ROY PLAIDS.

VICTORIA PLAIDS.
McINNES PLAIDS.
ROYAL STUART PLAIDS.
RICH POPLINS.
MERINOES.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES.
FROM LATE ARRIVALS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 25 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
BANKRUPT STOCK.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
Purchased at
SHERIFF'S SALE,
To be closed out, within a week,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

French machine-stitched Bands, Edgings, and Insertions, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, 12½ cents a pair and upwards
Children's Hose, 12½ cents a pair.
Veil Bareges 25 cents per yard.
Barege and Grenadine Veils, 19 and 25 cents.
3000 yards of White Goods, consisting of Check Muslins, Stripe do., Plaid Swiss Nainsook, Cambrics, and Jaconets great Bargains.
Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Combs, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc. etc.
20 pairs All-wool Blankets; cheap.
White and Unbleached Muslins; below market price.
Canton Flannels, 20, 25 and 31 cents.
Mourning Prints, Colored Calicoes.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

326 pairs Kid Gloves at $1.00 per pair.
The entire Stock to be closed out in a week at

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS.

A superb lot of Purple Edge Black Silks; heavy and cheap.
Dark American Delaines, 25 cents per yard.
1 case finest French Poplins; selected colors.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.

E. R. LEE,
ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,
Below Eighth.

P. S.—Will open our NEW STORE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

(THE OLD STAND,
about the FIRST OF OCTOBER, with an entirely new Stock of Goods.
9 22 stuth3t E. R. LEE.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 50 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 60 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 65 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 75 CTS.
FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 26 2t Above Willow.

BROCHE FIGURED POPLINS
OF NEW DESIGNS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 25 3t Above Willow.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

DRY GOODS.

PIM BROS. IRISH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Opened This Morning,

Direct from the manufacturers, Dublin, Ireland, another case of

REAL IRISH POPLINS,
IN THE
DOUBLE AND DEMI-DOUBLE QUALITIES,
Of every choice shade of colors, including Blacks and Whites. Also,
A Few Pieces of New Styles of Plaids.
9 25 tuths3t4p

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four Doors from Arch.
I would most respectfully announce to the Ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS,
Black, colored, every width and shade,
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,
In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles Ornaments, Malines.
The best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
JULIUS SICHEL,
9 27 12t No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore attended to.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, etc. 9 27 12t

IRISH POPLINS
OF ALL SHADES AND COLORS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 25 3t Above Willow.

MEDICAL.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 25 5t*

OIL OF PETROLEUM,

FOR FRANCE.

THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.

Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,
8 2 th10trp L. LEFORME.

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5o

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
CARPETINGS,
NOW OPENING.
LATEST STYLES
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.
9 15stuth2mrp]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1843.
Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows viz:—At 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP.
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

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Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

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All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

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FURNITURE.
The Largest Stock in the City
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Velvet Parlor Suits,
Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.
A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 16 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
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A large assortment finished, on hand.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 10 5o Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

PLEASE OBSERVE
THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.
Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuths2mrp] No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

BEDDING, MATTRESS,
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE.
WILLIAM B. DREW,
No. 813 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA. [9 18 tuths1m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, BINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces Rolling Mills Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks. Lewis L Houpt.
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VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE GERMAN'S FATHERLAND.

As some curiosity has been evoked by quotations from Arndt's famous song of the "German's Fatherland," we give the English version of James Clarence Mangan:—

THE GERMAN'S FATHERLAND.

Where is the German's Fatherland?
Is't Prussia? Swabia? Is't the strand
Where grows the vine, where flows the Rhine?
Is't where the gull skims Baltic's brine?
No!—yet more great and far more grand
Must be the German's Fatherland!

How call they then the German's land?
Bavaria? Brunswick? Hast thou scanned
It where the Zuyder Zee extends?
Where Styrian toil the iron bends?
No, brother, no! Thou hast not spanned
The German's Genuine Fatherland!

Is, then, the German's Fatherland
Westphalia? Pomerania? Stand
Where Zurich's waveless water sleeps;
Where Weser winds, where Danube sweeps;
Hast found it now? Not yet! Demand
Elsewhere the German's Fatherland!

Then say, Where lies the German's land?
How call they that unconquered land?
Is't where Tyrol's green mountains rise?
The Switzer's land they dearly prize,
By Freedom's purest breezes fanned—
But no, 'tis not the German's land!

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Baptize that great, that ancient land!
'Tis surely Austria, proud and bold,
In wealth unmatched, in glory old!
Oh! none shall write her name in sand;
But she is not the German's land!

Say, then, where lies the German's land?
Baptise that great, that ancient land!
Is't Alsace! Or Lorraine—that gem
Wrenched from the Imperial Diadem
By wiles which princely treachery planned?
No! these are not the German's land!

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Name now at last that mighty land!
Where'er resounds the German tongue—
Where German hymns to God are sung—
There, gallant brother, take thy stand!
This is the German's Fatherland!

That is his land, the land of lands,
Where vows bind less than clasped hands;
Where Valor lights the flashing eye,
Where Love and Truth in deep hearts lie,
And Zeal enkindles Freedom's brand—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland
Where Hate pursues each foreign band—
Where German is the name for friend,
Where Frenchman is the name for fiend,
And France's yoke is spurned and banned—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Great God! look down and bless that land!
And give her noble children souls
To cherish while existence rolls,
And love with heart and aid with hand
Their Universal Fatherland!

SCENES ON THE GERMAN BATTLE-FIELDS.

A Fearful Picture.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

"The commissioners despatched to the lazarets and field-hospitals by the Patriotic Help Association (Hilfsverein) of Vienna have just published a long and interesting report. The commissioners were Baron Gorny, Oberlieutenant Nobrwitz, and M. Polak. They begin by remarking that the Association have a wide field for their labors in Northern Bohemia alone, and draw a pitiable picture of the condition of the peasantry. For six months their country has been occupied by great armies—first by the Austrians, then by Austrians and Prussians, and lastly, by the enemy alone. The peasant's food has been devoured, his fields laid waste, his house burnt or torn down, and laid in ruins. They declare that the dead were left unburied in many places, and that the poisoned air destroyed the living. Nearly all the amputations made by the Prussian military surgeons were unsuccessful, and ended fatally; but no difference was made in the treatment of Austrian and Prussian wounded by the medical men who had charge of them. Still, they found the condition of the hospitals in all that related to nursing and medical attendance 'so deplorable,' that the succor afforded by the Hilfsverein was most desirable.

"The Commission started to Brunn on the 1st of August with fifteen wagon loads of medical comforts. In Wilkersdorf they found a Prussian company as a guard to a cholera hospital. The pestilence was so bad that in a short time four hundred and fifty had died out of seven hundred patients, and the officer in command said:—'I hope in heaven we shall soon leave this, for my sick will all be dead in a few days.' From Wilkersdorf, which was inside the demarcation line, no Prussians were visible, but they had left their traces in the fields and by the roadsides, for the trees had been cut down to make encampments. At Pardubitz they found seven wounded Austrian officers, who were getting well, in airy, well-shaded tents. The Prussian commandant provided them with everything but money. Although entitled to fifteen thalers a month, they could not get a penny. At Koniggratz itself they found the hospitals overstocked and short of what was needed.

"In one house there were one hundred and fifteen wounded officers, and in another were one hundred and ninety-eight more. They needed splints, lint, bandages, medicines, lotions, as well as tobacco and wine. All were supplied by the Commission. On the 9th the Commissioners visited Rosnitz, Westar, Sadowa, Nechanitz, and Hrakek, and describe with horror and astonishment the condition of the country. The hands and feet of the dead were sticking out of the hastily made graves. As to the hospitals in these places, the Commissioners declare all appliances and necessaries were deficient. The Prussian doctors deplored their own want of success in amputations.

"Many of the wounded had been left forty-eight hours on the field without help, and were, of course, in the most unfavorable condition for treatment by the knife. On the 10th the commissioners went to Nedelitz, Milowitz, Maslowed, Gerwiz, and Hozietz, of which they relate the same story. On the 14th they visited Jaromiers, Skalitz, and Nachod, and on the following days Opond, Krem, and Neustadt, and finally Kukus, Koniginhof, Rettendorf, and all the hospitals up to Trautenau. In all cases their supplies were most welcome, and the hospital commandants gladly availed themselves of the articles in the central depot. The report affords a terrible peep behind the scenes of a great battle—the *apres*, when the conqueror has moved off with drums and trumpets, and banners flying in the setting sun, and night settles on the dying and the dead."

Death of Washington Wright, a San Francisco Journalist.

The San Francisco *American Flag*, of a recent date, says:—Nearly ten years ago the writer of this made an agreement with the gentleman now deceased, that the one surviving the other should do justice to his memory, placing him in his proper light before the country, and awarding that meed of praise which might seem just. The time has come when that melancholy duty must be performed; and, perhaps, no other is so well acquainted with the history of his life. Mr. Wright died last Saturday morning, and, like many other men of talent or genius, left nothing tangible on earth but the fruits of his pen. The period of his life was about thirty-eight years.

He was born in the State of New York, and was a nephew of the distinguished statesman, Silas Wright. Having removed to the West, his parents died, leaving him a mere child, and utterly friendless. By some chance he wandered to Cincinnati, and mingling with other little waifs of the great city, became a match boy, and grew up almost to manhood without any advantages of even common schools. His taste for art was developed in a common paint-shop, where he attained great skill, which was afterwards displayed in some of the ornamental work of the National Capitol, and also in various of the mountain towns of California. When only sixteen years of age he went with a company of volunteers to the war in Mexico, where he was employed in the hospitals until the end of the campaign, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and becoming a *protegé* of Governor Yates and other influential men, was placed in the editorial rooms of the Springfield *Enterprise*, where he soon became favorably known to the profession throughout the West. His limited education was literally picked up while in the paint shop and in the army, and was, indeed, slender enough. It will astonish his professional friends and contemporaries to know that Mr. Wright was not acquainted with even the rudiments of English grammar. Notwithstanding the classic elegance and exactness of his newspaper articles, he scarcely knew a noun from a verb, and had never learned any rule of construction or composition. When asked how he contrived to write with so great grammatical accuracy, he said that he did so by sound, and could thus detect any irregularity in his composition, which rarely contained the slightest departure from the rules of language.

During the campaign of the American party in 1855, he conducted the *Citizen* in Chicago, and there obtained a great deal of professional note. In the following year he came to this State, and was on board the cars at the time of the memorable catastrophe on the Isthmus, an account of which he wrote and published in the San Francisco *Herald*. Having been employed a short time in the *Alta California* office, he removed to Sacramento, where his great abilities soon attracted attention in the *Age* newspaper. Leaving that city in 1858, he was employed on the Sierra *Citizen*, at Downieville, and afterwards at Folsom, Placerville, Jackson, and Virginia City, giving to every journal by which he was employed an unusual local celebrity. Being in this city at the time of Mr. Broderick's death, he was engaged on the *Morning Call*, and there wrote and published an article called "The Dead Senator," which attracted universal attention, and which, but for untoward circumstances, would have placed him in a position where his brilliant talents would have become conspicuous.

About two years ago Mr. Wright returned from the State of Nevada, and the editor of the *Flag*, being aware of his value as a journalist, employed him as an assistant in the editorial department.

Mr. Wright was at intervals the victim of an infirmity which has prostrated so many noble structures of the mind. With him intemperance was a periodical disease, rather than a voluntary one, and although resisted until the conflict became an absolute agony, no human power could resist the onset of the fiend. At times he seemed to hold the fatal potion in abhorrence, but that repugnance once overcome, all was lost. But, now that the wasted clay has gone from the world, that unhappy mischance will be forgotten, and we shall remember only that a brilliant and strong-grasping mind has been here.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The song of "The Wearing of the Green," in *Arrah-na-Pogue*, is not claimed by Mr. Boucicault as original, any more than the "Ry'l Artillery," in the *Colleen Bawn*. It is a familiar song in many parts of Ireland, and Mr. Boucicault had the taste to select it, and carry it into popularity. He substitutes "Napper Tandy" for Napoleon Bonaparte, and omits the refrain. Here is the old version:—

I met Napoleon Bonaparte,
He took me by the hand,
He asked—How's Old Ireland,
And how does she stand?
She's the most distressful country
That ever you have seen,
For they're hanging men and women
For "Wearing of the Green."
But the green it shall be wore,
And the orange shall be tore,
And the green flag of Ireland
Shall wave forevermore.

—The late European war played the mischief with the German "orders" which used to decorate diplomatists' button-holes. It killed off, in scattering the little Princes, no less than eight—those of St. George and the Guelphic of Hanover, the Golden Lion of the Elector, William of Military Mark, and of the Lion Helmet of Hesse, those of the d'Or, and of Adolphus of Nassau. Just imagine the distress of diplomacy. Fortunately the Emperor Maximilian's two orders will last for a few months longer, supposing they outlive the empire for a week or two.

—It is the duty of each member of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary to write an annual letter, stating whether she is married or single, how many children she has, and other particulars concerning her status and progress. A young lady of the class of 1861 has just written to the class secretary that she is not married, but that she thinks she can see a little cloud that ariseth out of the sky of the future, like a man's hand.

—Prominent among the passengers on the train recently wrecked on the New York Central road was a man whose only injury was a coat badly split in the back and arms. He was wildly walking the aisle of a car, exclaiming, "It will cost this company a pile to settle with me. I tell you, it will cost ten thousand dollars to pay me for this hurt."

—A poor woman in St. Louis, arrested for stealing a shirt, created so much sympathy when brought before the Court, that she was acquitted without trial, after which a purse was raised for her amongst the lawyers. The attorney who was to have prosecuted her then hired her as a servant and took her home.

—Brixham, a seafaring town in South Devon, England, with a population of seven thousand, is without a resident attorney. The people are on the best of terms with each other.

—As a proof of the great emptiness of Paris, it is mentioned that a merchant who has a capital of about a million of francs invested, took in only five pounds in three days of August.

—The number of known suicides in England in 1864 was 1340. In the seven years 1858-64 it has averaged sixty-six in every million of population.

The song was written by Edward Lysaght; the author of "The Sprig of Shillelah," "Kate of Garnavilla," "No Union," and other popular songs of the close of the last century.

—The King of Greece is casting sheep's eyes at the Princess Louisa of England. Gladstone has gone to Athens to inquire into the young man's character.

—The green-eyed monster is no respecter of persons. A negro of Alabama lately shot his sweetheart because she showed favor to another colored man.

—The original "Pauline" of the *Lady of Lyons*, Miss Helen Faucit, is advertised to take her farewell of the English stage at Drury Lane.

—The music-halls of London have beaten the theatres, and offer large prices for operas and prizes for singers.

—An Asylum for colored lunatics is about to be erected in Tennessee. It will cost $27,000.

—The New York fall style of hat is named after the trotting horse Dexter.

—Since the war, house rents in Mobile have advanced 400 per cent.

—Balfe has written some new music for "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

—A selfish class—*Fishmongers* (sell-fish).

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now, are as follows, viz.:—

Edward Harley, No. 1842 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm, etc etc.

James Carr, Twenty-third and Walnut streets, one Copper still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Copper Still, etc etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866. 9 24 6t

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23) S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened

1500 pair best quality Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair.
Superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31 per yard.
Plaid Lustres, 37½ cents per yard.
Plain All-Wool Delaines.
French Merinoes, all wool.
Plaid Poplins, all wool,
A new lot of French Chintzes, yard wide.
Black Alpacas, very cheap.

BARGAINS IN
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, at the very lowest market prices. [8 18§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose Establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

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Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
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WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths, and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning, from auction, all wool Ingrain Carpets, at 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50. Wool filling Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·90. Imperial three ply Carpets, only $2·20. Hemp Carpets, 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woollen Druggets, $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Table Oil Cloths, 75c. Gilt-bordered Window Shades, $1. Plain Shading, 50c. Blankets $6 to $10. Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10. Sheeting Muslins, 31c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas, 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. up. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

BROCADE STRIPED POPLINS
OF NEW DESIGNS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 25 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
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FIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
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PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
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ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12stuthrp

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Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

COAL.

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
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GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthe No. 510 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 t10 10 Manufacturers.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
6 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., | 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

5·20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
26 3m)

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 13§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

How They Make Lager Beer.—There are two kinds of lager beer made—one for winter use and the other for a summer drink. That made for winter use requires less time in brewing, and can be put in market as soon as brewed, while summer beer must be stowed away for many months. Lager beer is made from malt and hops, and can only be brewed in the cold winter months. In the fall of the year the malt is purchased, and stored away until about the 1st of December. It is then placed in large mash-tubs, and soaked for some time in cold water. When sufficiently softened and swelled, warm water is added, and the temperature of the water increased gradually until the whole mass is almost boiling. This process extracts all the saccharine matter from the malt, leaving of the grain nothing but the "hull." This liquid is called wurt. From the mash-tubs the liquor is drawn into huge kettles, where hops are added, and the whole mass boiled for two hours. It is then carried to the coolers, which are simply immense sheet-iron pans, generally placed in and occupying the whole of the upper floors of the brewery. The beer is poured into these pans to the depth of two or three inches, the windows and doors of the building being thrown open, and the liquor thus speedily cooled. It is then drawn off into huge fermenting tubs, where a little yeast is added to facilitate the fermentation. Here the beer remains from six to twelve days, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, until it has worked off all impurities. The beer then, in its purified state, is drawn into large tanks, holding from twenty to thirty barrels, and stored away in immense cellars for summer use. The process of manufacturing lager beer occupies about one month, after which it requires to stand about four months before it is ready for use.

The City of London.—The inhabitants of the city proper are year by year decreasing. In 1851, for instance, there were 129,128 inhabitants residing within its boundaries; but this number had declined in 1861 to 113,387, and probably in 1871 the population of the most renowned commercial city in the world will not exceed 100,000, or less than the number of people living in Kensington. The army of people, principally male, that moves on the city every morning is perhaps unparalleled in number by any human tide that has ever moved diurnally in any city in any age of the world. The difficulty of dealing with such a vast influx, pedestrian and vehicular, is increased in consequence of the narrowness of the streets within its area. These, it is true, constitute about twenty-five per cent. of its entire area, nine hundred and thirteen public ways traversing it in every direction; but of these one hundred and ninety-four have sufficient width for one line of vehicles only, and one hundred and seventy-four in addition are without thoroughfares. Thus it will be seen that upwards of two-thirds of the city streets are incapable of carrying any considerable stream of vehicular traffic at all. There are only eighty-six which admit of two lines of vehicles and sixty-eight which admit of three or more. But practically the main stream of people coming into the city in the morning find their way along two lines. Fleet street and Newgate street, the two thoroughfares mingling at Cheapside, and coming in a dead lock throughout the greater part of the day at the Poultry. The obstruction which here takes place should and would have been removed long ago but for the almost priceless value of land in this locality.—*Once-a-Week.*

Paper Manufacture.—A method of treating paper so that it becomes much thicker and stronger, and capable of being glazed with a most beautiful surface, has been brought into use. Paper, either sized or not, is taken dry and soaked in a concentrated neutral solution of chloride of zinc, moderately heated; after which it is washed, dried, and is ready for use, having the appearance of parchment. The neutral solution of the chloride of zinc is formed by adding the carbonate, or oxyde of zinc, to a solution of zinc dissolved in muriatic acid, then evaporating the solution until it has arrived at the consistency of syrup when cold. In this state it has a high specific gravity, and the paper to be treated is immersed in it for a few minutes, then taken out, and the adhering zinc removed by the scraper. The paper is now thoroughly washed in clean cold water, and afterwards pressed and dried. This treatment draws or fulls the fibres of the paper together, rendering the sheets smaller in size but much stronger and closer in the texture. The process described is conducted with cold liquors, and the paper is only partly rendered into vegetable parchment; when it is desired to produce the fullest change possible in the paper, the liquor is kept heated at about one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit while the paper is immersed in it. Sheets of paper, when saturated with such a solution, may be joined permanently together by uniting their edges, and passing a heated iron over them. The chloride of tin may also be used as a substitute for the zinc.

Cholera Impostors.—A number of men and women have lately tried to impose on the London Hospital with a pretense of choleraic symptoms. Some, whose acting was of a superior order, were admitted, but they soon fell into the fault of most amateurs. They overrated the cramps, and exaggerated the pains. This led to discovery, and instant expulsion. Several of these people were drunk, and gave a great deal of trouble, repaying the kindness of the nurses with foul and abusive language. An example has been made of one woman, who was charged at the police court with obtaining medicine under false pretenses, and locked up for a couple of days on remand. Probably the real object of these impostures was the desire for brandy.

Statistics of the Pencil Trade.—The number of black lead pencils made in Keswick, England, is twenty-five thousand per week; that is, about thirteen millions per annum. At an average length of seven inches this would give fourteen hundred and thirty-six and one-quarter miles of black lead and cedar. The cedar annually consumed amounts to twelve thousand cubic feet, and the yellow pine in due proportion. The plumbago is partly the produce of the Borrowdale mine, and partly from Mexico and Peru. The number of hands employed is two hundred, and their highest wages vary from 15s. to 20s. per week.

Saturday Shopping.—A number of English ladies, presided over by the Duchess of Sutherland, have published in the *Times* a manifesto against shopping on Saturdays, with a view to promoting the Saturday half-holiday, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of ladies held at Stafford House on the 23d of July last.

An Absurdity.—The Bishops of Nismes and Poictiers, France, have proclaimed their belief that the clouds of locusts which have destroyed the grass, plants, and trees in Algeria, were sent among the settlers to punish them for their want of zeal in the conversion of the Mussulmans!

Posthumous Patronage.—Last month the walls of a part of London were adorned with a placard stating that the Walworth Amateur Horticultural Society would hold its annual show in a few days, "under the patronage of the late Viscount Palmerston and the late Sir Joseph Paxton."

Marmots in Russia.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that according to accurate calculations, marmots have destroyed during the summer months in the Governments of Kharkow, Catherinoslaw, and Kherson, corn crops of the value of ten millions of roubles.

An Irish Picture Gallery.—The Irish National Picture Gallery in Dublin is making favorable progress. A collection has been made at an outlay of £10,000, of which £6000 has been raised by local subscription.

Personal.—General Elzey, formerly of the Confederate Army, has purchased a tract of land near Jessup's Cut, in Anne Arundel county, Md., on which he has erected a handsome residence.—*Washington Star.*

Hebrews in Ireland.—The London *Times* states that the last census of Ireland revealed the remarkable fact that there were but two Jews in the entire southwest of Ireland. One of them lived at Munster, and one in Connaught.

Music in Denmark.—The new music school at Copenhagen, founded by a legacy of a jeweller, is to begin operations during the present year.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.

For particulars apply to

W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF LONDON".........Saturday, September 29
"CITY OF CORK"...........Wednesday, October 3
"CITY OF PARIS"..........Saturday, October 6
"KANGAROO"...............Wednesday, October 10

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1s DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
6 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*†	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 2·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·30 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

†Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 8·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest to the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 815

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 5·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Superintendent, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 A. M., 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M., and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·59 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M. Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May, will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 td

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tt PROPRIETORS.

CLOTHING.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by
E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANEMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES.
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street.
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thif

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle: $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marca, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Euretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

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The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

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Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
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THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 15

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Richings Opera Troupe were complimented last evening *with the largest and most brilliant house of the season*, and the performance was one of the most enjoyable operatic entertainments we have ever attended. *The Bohemian Girl* has never been half as well rendered in Philadelphia, and its wonderfully beautiful melodies, fine choruses, admirable trios, quartettes, &c., were given with a freshness, a spirit, and a finish truly refreshing. Miss Richings, Mr. Castle, and Mr. Campbell were all encored most rapturously in their principal solos, and the applause throughout the evening was of the most hearty and enthusiastic character.

Auber's delightful opera of *Fra Diavolo* will be performed this evening, with one of the most powerful casts it has ever had in Philadelphia in its English dress. Miss Richings, Miss Harrison, Mr. Castle, Mr. Seguin, Mr. H. C. Peakes, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Wylie all appear in it, and in such talented hands the performance cannot but be a brilliant success.

Miss Richings' benefit is announced for to-morrow evening, and if she should be rewarded as she deserves to be, an overflowing house will be present on the occasion. No artist labors harder to please the public, and, indeed, none succeeds in doing so more successfully; and her many admirers in Philadelphia should testify their appreciation of her efforts, by giving a good account of themselves at her benefit.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We are informed that the subscription books for the Bergmann-Maretzek-Ronconi-Poch Italian Opera Troupe will positively be opened at Trumpler's next Monday week, the 8th proximo. Subscription tickets for fifteen representations (including a choice secured seat to each a ticket) are placed at twenty-five dollars. Previous to the opening of the books, Mr. George Hood will receive and register orders for subscriptions at the Box Office of the Academy.

THE NEW CHESNUT.—John E. Owens had another brilliant reception last night. His assumption of the character of "Caleb Plummer" is inimitable. Every one should witness this noble triumph in the Thespian art. *Dot; or, the Cricket on the Hearth*, will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Owens, Miss Josie Orton, and Mr. J. W. Jennings in the principal roles. *The Happiest Day in My Life* is also given with Owens and Orton in splendid parts.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The Florences have a gorgeous programme to-night. *Inshavogue* and the *Yankee Housekeeper* introduce both artists in the most favorable light. To-morrow evening the Florences take their farewell benefit, and we have no doubt that "Willie and his wife" will have a bumper. "Smike" must not be neglected in this little arrangement. On Monday evening Mrs. John Drew will produce the last London sensation called the *Fast Family*, with new scenery and a grand cast.

AT THE WALNUT, John Brougham presents his own splendid and sparkling comedy, called *Playing with Fire*, in which he sustains the character of "Dr. Savage." Miss Annie Graham, Mesdames Walcot and Chapman, Messrs. Walcot, Fawcett, and Chapman also appear in the cast. The performance commences with a favorite farce.

THE NEW AMERICAN.—*The Streets of New York* continues popular. It is presented with new scenery and a fine cast. Mr. Joseph Proctor, the promising young tragedian, will be the next "star" at the American. On Saturday afternoon a grand matinee will be given.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. Colton, the well-known anæsthetic dentist, will give two public exhibitions of the effects of his nitrous oxides, at Musical Fund Hall, on to-morrow afternoon and Saturday evening, 28th and 29th; and we have no doubt the amusement and instruction afforded will be very considerable. The details of Dr. Colton's entertainments will be found in another column.

HELLER'S SOIREES DIABOLIQUES are increasing in popularity. His audiences are large and fashionable. His execution of Robert Houdin's master work, "the flowering and fruit-bearing orange tree," is really wonderful in neatness and effect. This is the finest piece of *diablerie* ever performed in this country.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give the fourth representation of their new side-splitting burlesque of the *Spectres' Frolic* this evening, besides a large number of new acts, and a musical and mirth provoking melange. The entertainments at the "Family Resort" are attractive, and, we are glad to observe, are fully appreciated.

AT VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, in Vine street, below Eighth, you can spend a very pleasant evening. There is a continual feast of music and flow of beer kept up there, that is really refreshing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A MIXED-UP CASE WITH A HAPPY TERMINATION.—Rather a curious case came under our notice this morning. It appears, to commence at the beginning, that a man well known about town, named Thomas Hollands, got acquainted with and married a young woman named Liddie Bonds, alias the "Sailor Boy." She derived her alias from having been at sea for a number of years, having just returned from a three years' cruise before the mast when he married her, she passing herself off as a young man.

There was not much happiness *arising* from the marriage—mutual jealousy, crimination, and recrimination causing constant quarrelling. A little over two years ago she shot him, attempting to kill him. She was tried and convicted for this offense, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. During her imprisonment Holland's first and real wife came over from England, and finding him out, went to live with him, but took a severe cold, from the effects of which she died just about the time "Sailor Boy," his second wife got out of prison, about eight months ago.

The latter then took up her quarters with Holland until a former acquaintance of her's, whom she knew before she married Holland, came to see her. This new, or rather old friend and "Sailor Boy" took possession of the house, and Holland did not dare to enter it. It appears, also, that this friend, who goes by the name of John Jones, alias Kelley, had made a violent assault and battery upon Holland about the time of his marriage, and had left him lying for dead. He escaped, and eluded the pursuit of the police at the time.

Last Saturday Holland found this Jones, *alias* Kelley in his house and did not dare to go in. He had "Sailor Boy" arrested for threatening him, and also had Jones, *alias* Kelley, arrested on the old charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. When the parties appeared at Alderman White's office, after some talk, they came to an agreement. Jones and "Sailor Boy" were married (her marriage with Holland being illegal), and the whole party went on their way rejoicing.

A MISERABLE WRETCH.—A fellow named Joseph Anderson was arrested yesterday at Second and Race, on the charge of malicious mischief. It appears that he had hired a man to drive him in a hack to a certain place, but before he reached his point of destination he was seen to jump out and put off in another direction. A police officer, seeing him leave without notifying the driver, gave chase, and captured him at Second and Race, and stopped the hack driver. The officer asked the driver if he had any one in his carriage. He replied he had. The officer told him to look. He did so, and what a sight met his astonished eyes! All the interior of the carriage was a mass of ruins. On searching the prisoner, it was found that he had torn off the tassels, linings, and whatever he could put his hands on, and had his pockets, breast, etc., stuffed out with his plunder. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Godbou, who held him in $800 to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

A SOLDIER FOR SELECT COUNCIL.—It is with pleasure that we notice the nomination of a tried and gallant soldier for Select Council. Colonel John Kelley is a native of Wheeling, Virginia, although for many years he has identified himself with Philadelphia and her interests. At the commencement of the war, he entered the service in the National Guards, and went to Baltimore in 1861 with that regiment. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th West Virginia Infantry, under General Kelley (his father), and subsequently with Generals Lander and Shields, and in the 2d Corps, and served with great credit in many battles. He has recently been one of the firm of A. H. Francisons & Co., in Market street. Colonel Kelley is entitled to the support of every Union man in the Sixth Ward, irrespective of party.

THE RESULTS OF THE STORM.—The atmosphere has been purified, and everything looks fresh and clean after the showers of yesterday. For awhile there was a gale of wind blowing, especially in the early part of the afternoon. Some of its effects are plainly visible. In Spring Garden street a house that was going up and nearly ready to be roofed in was blown down, and the scaffolding demolished. Fortunately there was no one in the building at the time. The river Schuylkill has risen considerably and is at present very high.

A COWARDLY BELLIGERENT.—William Baker is an individual who is possessed of a very quarrelsome disposition, but from all accounts does not possess a corresponding amount of courage, if we may judge from accounts we hear of him. It appears that at Front and Brown streets William made an assault on a woman, striking her with his fist. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $600 to answer.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.—We would invite special attention to the certificates published in another column in favor of the great "Evans & Watson Inside Door Safe." For bankers and merchants this Safe is superior to any in use. This fact is attested by trial, and by hundreds of witnesses. The very structure of their Safe will convince any one of its merits when thoroughly understood.

RIVER THIEVES.—William McKenney and Edward Murphy were arrested last night at Almond street wharf, on the charge of larceny of rope, which was taken from a canal boat. The boat was made fast to the wharf and McKenney and Murphy cut loose the head-fasts and took away a quantity of rope, etc. Left to itself, the boat might have swung out into the stream, to the damage of itself and whatever it might have come in contact with if it had not been observed in time and secured. Both of the scamps were arrested and taken before Alderman Butler, who held them in $700 each to answer.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—This practice appears to be a general one, and it is only now and then that a person is hauled up on the charge. John Merrigan was arrested yesterday, at Twelfth and Filbert streets, acting in a disorderly manner. On searching his person a black-jack, or billy, was found. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in five hundred dollars to answer.

COUNTERFEITS.—$100 counterfeits on the Central National Bank of New York are in circulation. In the words "maintain it," on the right of the Goddess of Liberty, an *i* is inserted for *t* in "maintain." The faces of the signers of the Declaration of Independence on the back of the note are very indistinct.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Lizzie Virdee died suddenly this morning, at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, in a row of low frame dwellings known as the "Blue Row." The cause of her death is unknown. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

CHOLERA.—There have been twelve cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these cases, three proved fatal.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

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TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. invite the attention of the public to their new stock of goods for the fall and winter trade. Styles unapproached, workmanship unequalled, and prices the lowest. The price is marked in plain figures on all of the articles. Call and examine.

STOKES & CO.,
Under the Continental.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE MONTH OF ROSES is the most fragrant month in the calendar, but it is soon over, and bloom lies a-withering. But remember, ladies, with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on your toilets, you can have a rarer perfume than June flowers ever yielded all the year round.—*Trenton Gazette.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

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Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

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Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

IF YOU WANT STYLISH LOOKING GLASS OR PICTURE FRAMES, resort to Reimer's, Arch street, east of Seventh.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS. LATEST AND BE

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LAYTON—KING.—On the 25th instant, in the Old Pine Street Church, by the Rev. Robert Adair, Mr. FREDERICK LAYTON to Miss MARY M. KING, both of this city.

WOOD—HOFFMAN.—September 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. N. Patton, Rector of Grace Church, Allentown, JAMES WOOD, of Conshohocken, to JOSIE, daughter of J. L. Hoffman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, the 25th instant, MARY, widow of the late Captain Charles W. Bennett, United States Revenue Service, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1228 N. Twelfth street, on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Wilmington, Del.

HART.—On the morning of the 26th of September, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. JANE HART, relict of the late James M. Hart, Esq., of this city, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James Madison Frailey, U. S. Navy, No. 2011 Pine street. Funeral to proceed on the following morning to Hartsville, Bucks county.

RYAN.—At Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pa., on Sunday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ANGELICA RYAN, wife of William Ryan, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Lloyd, No. 2026 Vine street, on Friday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 26th instant, JACOB S. SMITH, son of Catharine and the late Archibald Smith, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Point House road, below Stamper's lane, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

WEBB.—On the evening of the 25th instant, MARY ADELAIDE, second daughter of James R. Webb.

TAILOR'S GEESE, OF THE BROAD OR narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, and well finished Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COAL OIL FAUCETS, OF BRASS OR IRON: Brass Racking, Bottling, Liquor and Ale Cocks; Pewter Cork Stops and Faucets; Cork and Leather-lined Spigots; and several kinds of Molasses Gates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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STAIR RODS, OF VARIOUS LENGTHS and breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

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6,	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting..	25
7,	"	COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.....	25
8,	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	"	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo....	25
10,	"	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness..	25
11,	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods....	25
12,	"	FEMALE Difficulties...............................	25
13,	"	CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...........	25
15,	"	RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16,	"	FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues....	50
17,	"	PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding.	50
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20,	"	WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs..	50
21,	"	ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing.......	50
22,	"	EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing.......	50
23,	"	SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings..	50
24,	"	GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness...	50
25,	"	DROPSY and scanty Secretions..................	50
26,	"	SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding.........	50
27,	"	KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi.......	50
28,	"	NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges......................	100
29,	"	SORE Mouth, or Canker...........................	50
30,	"	URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed..	50
31,	"	PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms.........	50
32,	"	SUFFERINGS at change of life..................	100
33,	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance...	100
34,	"	DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $10. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

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ROBERT PATTERSON,
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THE BEST IN THE CITY
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.

What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.

TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 tuthslm§p) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence, No. 1822 SPRUCE Street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26,000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to
WILLIAM M. FARR,
9 27 7t* No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000, 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House, No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

FOR RENT.—A HANDSOMELY FINISHED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1417 SPRUCE Street. Apply on the premises for particulars, between 9 and 10 A. M. 9 27 3t*

A SUITE OF ROOMS, AND SINGLE ROOMS, may be engaged at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street, if application is made immediately. 9 25 3t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale (to take place in the month of October) of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Viti & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstu5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BRYSON & SON'S,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.

Country merchants supplied with BLANK BOOKS of superior binding and ruling, and STAPLE STATIONERY, at great bargains.

WEDDING CARDS, in imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.

Call and judge for yourself. 9 8 stuthim

FOR THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to Easton will be issued from the Ticket Office, at THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, and BERKS Street, from September 24 to September 27, good to return until September 29.

FARE, $3.

Cars leave Third street depot at 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., arriving in Easton at 11 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.

No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.

9 24 4t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORATIO G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPOUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 27 thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Deakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2w

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
9 6 thstu2m

FOURTH EDITION

THE STATE FAIR.

Doings To-day—The Races.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

EASTON, Pa., September 27.—The sky to-day is one unbroken field of azure, the sun is shining resplendently, and the atmosphere is mild and balmy, while thousands are improving the occasion by winding their way in all directions to the State Fair grounds. The various roads leading to the Fair are overcrowded with vehicles loaded with passengers, and everything is bright, cheerful, and animated.

The Committee have reconsidered their action of last night, and have determined this morning to close the Fair at the time first announced—Friday afternoon.

The track is in fair condition, and a number of exciting trots will take place to-day. The exhibition of matched horses will occur between 11 and 12 o'clock; the pacing match between 12 and 1½, between five entries, mile heats, best three in five. That between three-year old colts between 1½ and 3 o'clock. Premium, fifty dollars.

Also, at the same hour, between four-year old colts, premium $75; grand trot between four entries, premium $200. From 3 to 4½ o'clock, best two in three to harness.

Gamblers are plenty, and unsophisticated ones are fleeced. Every ten minutes in the day a countryman bet a handsome gold watch and chain against $100 on three cards at monte, and singular to say, lost his timepiece. The police were informed, but the gambler made tracks and secured the watch.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis Postponed.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 27.

Samuel Tyler, of Frederick, Maryland, one of the counsel of Jeff. Davis, had an interview yesterday with the Attorney-General in regard to the trial of Davis. It is understood that Judge Underwood and Chief Justice Chase have come to the conclusion that because of the legislation of the last Congress the adjourned Court cannot be held next month; consequently the case of Davis must be postponed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Rives Pollard in a Difficulty—Johnson Mass Meeting, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The preliminary trial of H. Rives Pollard, late editor of the Richmond *Examiner* for shooting Frederick Heipkins, an ex-Rebel and one of Mosby's guerillas, last night, near Light Street Fountain Hotel, comes off at the Station House this afternoon. A woman of doubtful character, in whom Pollard was interested, caused the quarrel. She was one of the Southern chivalry. Heipkins fired first and missed. Pollard fired twice, the second time hitting Heipkins in the thigh.

The great Conservative Johnson mass meeting comes off here to-night.

There was a severe storm on the Chesapeake yesterday.

Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—There was one death of cholera in this city yesterday.

NASHVILLE, September 27.—Judge Brian, of the Circuit Court of Davidson county, decides that the notes of the banks of Tennessee, issued prior to May 6, 1861, are receivable for all taxes and debts due the State.

There have been twenty-six deaths from cholera in the last twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Thirty-three new cases of cholera and nine deaths have been reported in the last twenty-four hours.

FROM ASPY BAY.

The Newfoundland Lines Damaged.

ASPY BAY, Sept. 27.—The equinoctial gales of Saturday last, which were very severe in Newfoundland, greatly damaged the telegraph lines east and west of Loag harbor, head of Fortune Bay. The lines have already been repaired west of that point, and Mr. Mackay, the Superintendent, says that he expects to have them working through immediately. Later European news by the Atlantic cable will, it is quite probable, arrive to-day.

The Steamer "Sheridan"—Safety of her Passengers.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 27.—The steamer ashore on Body Island, North Carolina, proves to be the steamer *Sheridan*, from New York for New Orleans. She had twenty-three passengers, all of whom were landed safely and will arrive in Norfolk to-day. Assistance has been sent by the underwriters' agents, and hopes of saving the vessel and cargo are entertained.

The Steamship "China."

BOSTON, September 27.—The steamship *China* anchored below yesterday on account of a thick fog, and left at midnight last night for Halifax and Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton buoyant; sales of 1000 bales Uplands at 37½c; Orleans, 39½. Flour steady; sales of 13,000 bbls. Southern unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged. Mixed Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 190,000 bushels at 89½@90c. afloat, and 90@91c in store. Oats are 1c higher. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $32·90@32·95. Lard dull. Whisky firm and quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102	$500 U S 7·30s Aug. 105¼
$100 US 5-20s 64. . .108¼	$500 US 5-20s. 62reg108¾
SECOND BOARD.	
$2000 U S 6s. 64 . . . . .108¾	4 sh C & A scripb5 42
$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s . 99	13 sh Girard Bank.. 59
110 sh Pa R R. 56¾	100 sh Sch N pf. . .b60 37¼
100 sh New Creek. . . . . . . ¾	

GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles and other Clubs, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, September the 29th. The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to Broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty-first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian, thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Joseph Barlow,
Jesse Titlermary,
Robert G. Pidgeon,
Kennedy McCaw,
Joseph Campbell,
Henry I. McIntire,
James S. Thompson,
Charles C. Overbeck,
George Austin. 9 27 3t

EIGHTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE
ON SATURDAY EVENING, September 29,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in the Grand Torchlight Parade in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary. 9 27 3t